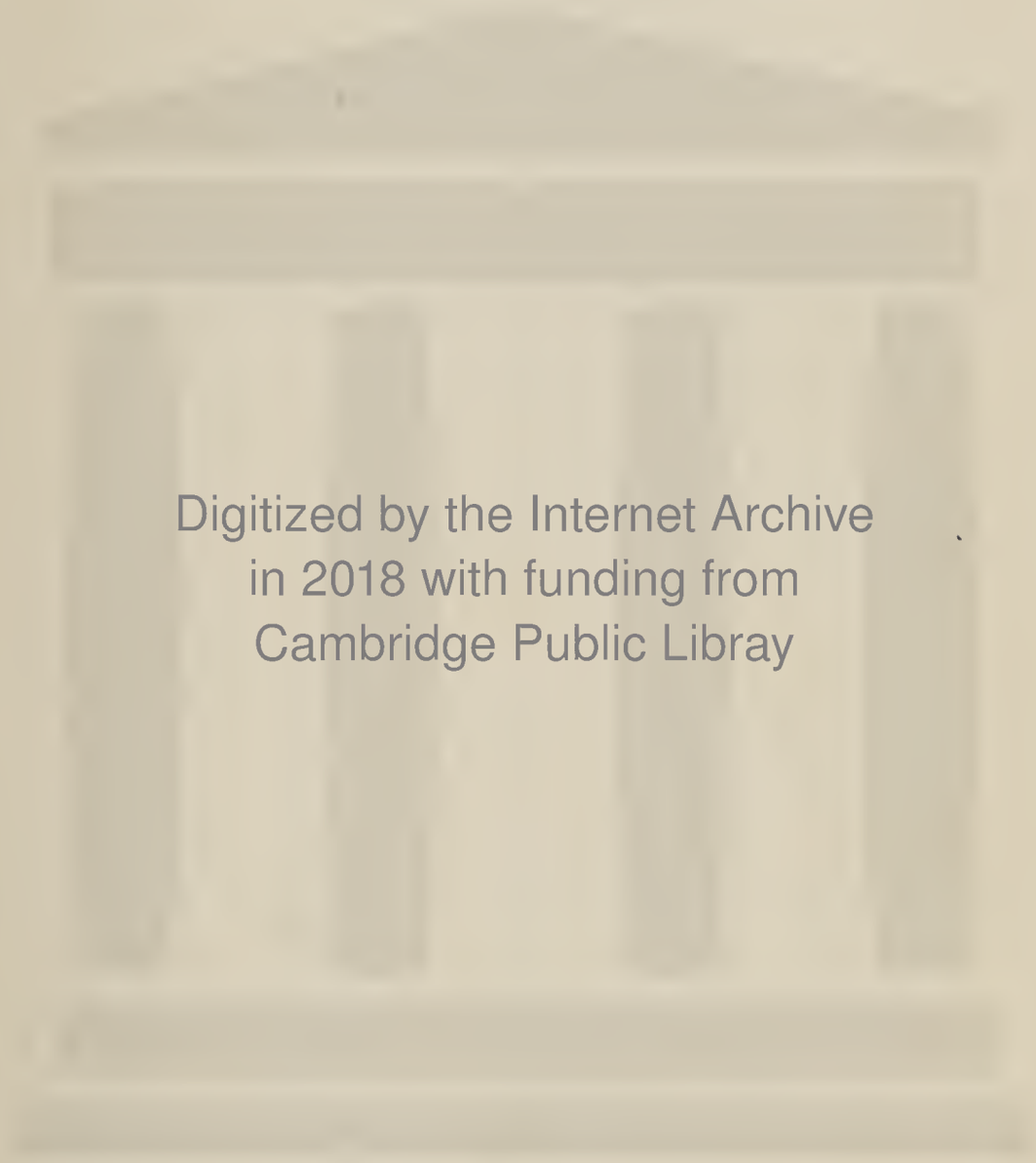


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Cambridge Public Libray

https://archive.org/details/mayorsaddressato1849camb

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In School Committee, April 1, 1848.

Ordered, That the foregoing be accepted as the Annual Report, and that twenty-four hundred copies be printed for distribution.

W. W. WELLINGTON, *Secretary.*

THE

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE

Is Published Weekly, on Thursday Morning, by

JOHN FORD,

AT THE CORNER OF MAIN AND MAGAZINE STS., WARD II,

AT $2 PER ANNUM.

This paper is now in its third volume, and has a constantly increasing list of subscribers. It is a miscellaneous paper, and strictly neutral, so far as political and religious views are concerned,—always, however, inculcating high moral principles.

A full account is weekly published of the doings of the City Government, the School Committee, and the Police Court; besides Historical Sketches, Tales, a general summary of Foreign and Domestic News,—making it a very desirable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Circulating as it does so generally among the inhabitants of Cambridge, it affords a valuable medium for ADVERTISING. Advertisements conspicuously inserted, at very reasonable rates.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING.

Large additions having recently been made to the assortment of FANCY TYPE, also a MACHINE PRESS, for printing Cards and other small jobs in a rapid manner, the facilities are now superior for the execution of all kinds of Job Printing. Every description of

ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Prices low, and work executed promptly and in a satisfactory manner.

CAMBRIDGE DIRECTORY,

FOR 1849.

The subscriber intends to publish the *Cambridge Directory and Almanac*, for 1849, early in December next. Special care will be taken to have it correct and complete in every particular. It will contain an additional number of pages, filled with matter which will be valuable to every citizen. It is hoped every family will secure a copy.

JOHN FORD.

City of Cambridge.

THE

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

AT THE

ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT,

AND

REPORTS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,

AND THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

CAMBRIDGE:
JOHN FORD, PRINTER.
1849.

Dana Library,
CAMBRIDGE.

PRESENTED BY
Mr. G. G. Wright
March - 1879

City of Cambridge.

THE

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

AT THE

ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT,

AND

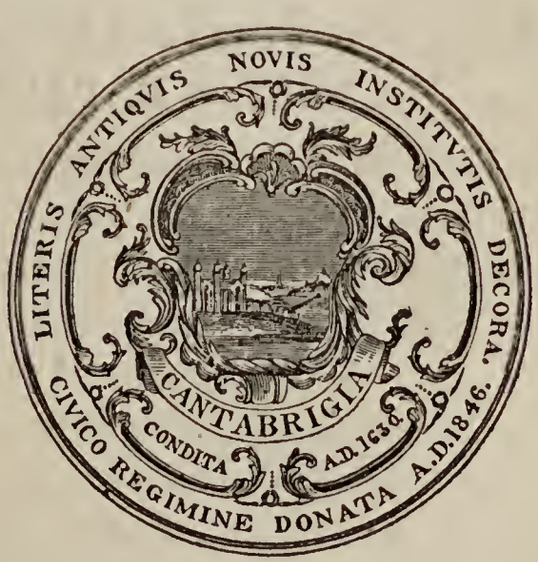
REPORTS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,

AND THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.



CAMBRIDGE:
JOHN FORD, PRINTER.
1849.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In Common Council, April 2, 1849.

Ordered, That Messrs. Fisk, Hooker and Murdock, with such as the Board of Aldermen may join, be a Committee to present the thanks of the City Council to his Honor the Mayor, for the address delivered this day, and to request a copy for the press.

Adopted, and sent up for concurrence.

C. S. NEWELL, *Clerk.*

In Board of Aldermen, April 2, 1849.

Concurred; and Aldermen Metcalf and Stevens are joined.

LUCIUS R. PAIGE, *City Clerk.*

MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

In entering upon the duties incumbent upon us in our respective offices, at the commencement of the fourth year under our City Charter, it is a grateful pleasure, on my part, to acknowledge on this, the only public occasion on which it can be done, my obligations to my fellow-citizens for their candid and favorable estimate of my endeavors to serve them, in the office to which, with so much unanimity, they have seen fit again to call me. It lays me under still heavier bonds again to devote myself to its duties, to execute the laws and ordinances with an impartial hand, and to comply with every reasonable demand that may be made upon me by my fellow-citizens, for spending my time and using my best exertions in their service.

I should not do justice to my feelings were I to omit at this time the expression of the deep sense that I entertain of the uniform kindness and ready co-operation that I have on all occasions experienced, during the past municipal year, from the Board in which it was my duty to preside. I doubt not, gentlemen, that the same harmony which has characterized both Boards, as well in their separate deliberations, as in their joint acts, will continue to reign in the City Council now newly organized.

It has, I believe, been generally predicted, and on the part of some individuals with considerable dread, whenever a town has made a movement to obtain a City charter, that, should the transition be made, the municipal expenses would be increased. To this extent the prediction has always been, and of necessity must always be verified. But *fearfully* increased, say the alarmists. To this degree the prediction may not be of necessity fulfilled. The small salaries of the offices newly created make but a slight addition to

the taxes. And, in regard to this, as well as to other things, the true question is, whether the people have or have not obtained an equivalent.

Often, as many of us remember, from fifteen to twenty hundred voters have been summoned to attend a town meeting "to see if the town" would do this or that; namely, to exchange an engine, to erect a school-house, to accept a street, or for purposes comparatively trivial. How many would attend? Not a tithe, perhaps not a twentieth of the whole number. *Who* would attend? Those who wished the meeting called in order to see if the thing should be done. Of course it would be voted. Others might be dissatisfied, unreasonably so, indeed; for few who did not feel favorable to what was proposed, would care to attend, or would heed the warning, and therefore had no right to complain. Those who obeyed the warning, few as they might be, were entitled to act. And thus it must have continued to be. Every thing done in town meetings must have been done by a very small minority; or, if otherwise, if any approach towards a majority of citizens should have assembled, it must have been under the broad canopy of the sky.

The business of the town, conducted chiefly indeed by the Selectmen, was becoming too onerous for the burden of responsibility to be borne by the Chairman of the Board without any remuneration, and many things were of necessity neglected, and many more must have been, if a change in the municipal government had not taken place. Many years had gone by, after it was well ascertained that there were serious encroachments on some of our principal streets; but nothing was done to check the trespasses, or to regain what had already been cut off from the highways, encroached upon, partly through ignorance of the boundaries, and partly from design. But I shall speak of these things somewhat more at large presently.

It is a very natural wish of tax-payers to know for what they pay; and they are very apt to think that they pay out of proportion to the benefit they receive—which, to be sure, is often true, in a narrow view of the case. Even men of public spirit, who do not grudge expense for what is wisely projected and prudently executed, wish to know whether these attributes belong to what is done. It therefore becomes those who are entrusted with the prudential affairs of a city, as well as those who have the management of its financial affairs, to see to it that there are no needless or wasteful

expenditures. That the two last municipal years have been expensive years, that our city debt has been considerably increased, and our taxes, notwithstanding the increased valuation of the property of the inhabitants, have been somewhat raised, are well known facts. The building of three new school-houses in the same year, two of them, if not all, more costly structures than any that had ever been erected before for the same purpose, was a great undertaking. A city debt of $25,000 was created for the purpose. But, like all public buildings upon a large scale and intended to be of permanent value, they have cost a sum much exceeding the estimate.— The whole expenditure for the land and buildings amount to about $36,500. The excess of $11,500 beyond the original estimate, must be met by additional taxes for the principal; or by taxes for the interest, if a new debt is created for the principal.

By the final report of the Committee on Finance, 1848, it appeared that $19,485 56 had been already paid for the buildings and land. The Committee on Finance of the last City Council endeavored to inform themselves of the full amount that would be required to complete the buildings, and made an appropriation conforming to the estimate, namely, $13,500; which, added to what had already been expended, makes the sum of $32,985 56. Additional payments have increased this amount to about $36,500. It will be seen, therefore, that there has been a large unexpected excess of expenditure above the appropriation, namely, about $3,500. This proved to be an embarrassing matter to the Committee on Finance, and made them liable to the charge of want of foresight or of due care in procuring their estimates. The excess of expenditure for the new school-houses, above the original appropriation, is more than three times the amount of the aggregate excess of expenditures above the appropriations for all objects. They are, however, buildings highly ornamental, and very creditable to the City, so substantial, so handsome outwardly, and so beautiful and commodious within, that we shall not long think of an expense which will not recur for many years to come, and which will not add a debt of alarming magnitude to our growing city. It is in the third Ward only, that unoccupied rooms are found in the new buildings; and in this the citizens are furnished with a convenient Ward-room, which otherwise must have been procured elsewhere. Not many years will have passed, before it will be found that all the vacant

room in the whole building will be wanted for school rooms, in that compact part of the city, rapidly increasing in population.

Our streets are very expensive, and must continue to be so, both on account of the nature of the soil, and the difficulty of obtaining such materials as are necessary to repair them effectually. A committee was appointed by the City Council, last summer or autumn, to inquire whether such materials could be procured for this purpose, within a reasonable distance, and at a reasonable cost; but they were not able to satisfy themselves so far as to recommend any measures to accomplish this object. We have still on hand a considerable mass of slate stones, which are broken for use; such as have been used for years past on our streets most constantly travelled. Main street, the great avenue to Boston, over springy ground for the most part, which was almost impassable for several years after West Boston Bridge was built, during some weeks in the spring season, has now become a solid road, by being covered with this kind of stone for a succession of years. The stone has become so deeply imbedded, that the frosts in few places only breaks the arch, which seems to have become gradually formed into a solid mass. Objection has been made to this material on account of the impalpable dust into which it is ground by the continual rolling over it of the wheels of vehicles of all sorts, from the lightest pleasure-carriage to the heavy omnibus, loaded with tons of men and women, and wagons sometimes loaded more deeply still with various materials. The fine powder into which the slate stone is ground, when saturated with fresh water, makes a disagreeable, soft, and somewhat tenacious paste. But when moderately wet with salt water only, as we have found by experience by watering the streets in the summer season, the dust is laid, and the surface of the road becomes smooth and hard.

Whether granite, broken suitably for roads, if it could be obtained for anything near the same cost, would be preferable to the stone which we have used for many years, and are now using, is a question which I have heard answered in the negative by men that have had some experience and opportunities for observation in these matters. Beach gravel would be too costly for extensive use. Of gravel sufficiently free from clay or sand, such gravel as, in the technical phrase, will bind well, there is little to be found within our borders. The time is not far distant when something must be

done to obtain materials suitable for the repairs of our streets, or some radical change must be made in the construction of those streets which are the greatest thoroughfares.

Our Bridges also occasion great expense almost every year, usually far exceeding the calculation made at the time of the annual appropriation. When they had been thought to be in good condition, some defect was afterwards discovered which called imperatively for attention. Particularly so has this been the case the past year, and the year preceding. During the past year, the Upper Bridge, or Great Bridge, as it was called when it was built, nearly two hundred years ago, has required very costly repairs, exceeding the original appropriation for all the bridges. Of this great charge on our funds, however, a portion falls upon towns which were formerly parts of Cambridge.

A few explanations concerning the expenditure for Roads and for the Almshouse establishment, are made in the report of the Committee on Finance, which, therefore, it is unnecessary here to repeat. A separate brief report of the state of the Almshouse will appear among the reports to be printed and distributed for the use and information of the citizens.

In addressing the City Council last year, I spoke of the surveys that had been commenced of some of the principal streets, with a view to the removal of the encroachments that had been made upon them, some of which had existed for many years. I expressed my full assurance that every good citizen would willingly restore to the public what he had temporarily enjoyed by its forbearance, whenever the public interest should require it. In the favorable opinion which I then expressed of the disposition of my fellow-citizens, I have not been disappointed. The work has gone on steadily; and on Broadway and Hampshire street, in which it was begun, and far advanced in the autumn, it will soon be completed. Even those who thought they were called to make the greatest sacrifice, will doubtless soon become, if they have not already, fully reconciled to the change. In fact, they have lost nothing in point of room about their buildings. What has been taken from the yards in front of their dwellings, they enjoy in the ample foot-walks; and when these, extending, of equal width, in a uniform line, through the whole length of these wide streets, shall be shaded by forest trees, the alterations made will be pronounced not only public improvements,

but private benefits; and every estate will be enhanced in value by the improvement of the whole. Such, indeed, seems to be the opinion already formed by those who have no private interest in the matter, but who take pleasure in symmetry and beauty rather than in irregularity and deformity.

In the same connection, the great want of open public grounds and squares was spoken of. How much it is to be regretted, that, more than half a century since, when the settlement of what is now the Second Ward of this City began, and a large portion of the land belonged either to a few proprietors or to a corporation, no portion was laid out in common grounds; and that even the burial-ground was so circumscribed, that it has become a serious question what provision can be made for the final resting-place of its inhabitants.

So impressed by these facts have the City Council been during the last year, that it became a matter of inquiry whether something could not be done to retrieve the errors of the past. But the inquiries made by those to whom the matter was committed ended in no satisfactory conclusions. And, as it is wont to be in such-like cases with us all, they also, when they knew not what to do, did nothing. In saying this, no unfavorable imputation is made against any one; for the difficulties of the case are manifest. The spirit of public improvement has slumbered too long. We can dream of beautiful parterres, planted half a century since, on spots most fitting for the purpose, which our village city affords in abundance, cultivated by willing hands, and surrounded by shady groves; and wake to find here and there nothing but a few barren and as yet unoccupied acres waiting for the culture of that private wealth and industry, by which our individual domestic enclosures, in all parts of the city, are becoming daily more and more adorned.

Winthrop Square is a miniature pattern of what might have been done in various other places. More than two hundred years ago it was reserved for a market place, and was so called until recent times. Doubtless it was thought to be an ample plat of ground for that purpose for centuries to come. It is of sufficient dimensions for a large refectory; but is fortunately reserved for a healthful breathing-place, to feed the lungs.

The Common was an arid, unenclosed pasture-ground, where congregated the strolling kine of the village, for nearly two centuries

after Governor John Winthrop set up the frame of his house in Old Cambridge, then called Newtown. Many of our citizens, now in the prime of life, will probably live long enough to see great improvements in this enclosure, which might be made, with a small annual expense, an attractive *promenade*.

But I return whence I may seem to have wandered, though still on public ground. Having made a good beginning, in some of our streets, to reclaim from private occupancy what has been taken from the public, the same process is ordered to be executed in others, which have been surveyed for the purpose. And, not unfrequently I am accosted by individuals—some of whom have hitherto been unconscious of any trespass—in regard to the removal of their fences; and in no instance have I found any disposition to contend against the city. Indeed, for this there can be no occasion; for the authorities of the city have proceeded cautiously, and have issued no orders for removal of fences, where the boundaries have not been demonstrated by thorough surveys.

I have said that the new school-houses have much exceeded the original appropriation. The excess was more than forty-six per cent., which made a large balance to be provided for in one year. But we must not leave out of the account the benefit received. It is good economy in building to have every part of the work substantial and well finished. Too much credit cannot be given to the artisans employed in building these handsome edifices, for their fidelity, and to the building committees, for their constant and faithful attention to the work in all its stages. And then, also, we should bear in mind the use to which these buildings are dedicated. They are for our children, whom we would fain rear to be good men and women; as good as we are, and as much better, through God's blessing on our endeavors, as we can make them by judicious training, in body and mind, in knowledge, manners, morals and religion. We care for their bodies, when, in the school-room, we provide seats and desks which favor the best position, and a temperature and ventilation of the rooms suited to the healthy action of their lungs.—We care for their minds, their manners and morals, when, in addition to the employment of teachers of competent learning and ability and exemplary character, we make their school-rooms attractive, convenient and neat. Look into our school-rooms now, and compare them with those of times within the memory of most, if not all

of us, when the desks and benches were defiled with vulgar words and daubings in ink, and marred by cutting them with penknives. Who knows how many minds have been brutalized by the first, and made destructive by the last? Nothing of this kind is now known. The children and youth at their separate desks are made to feel that they have a property in what is provided for them in so neat a condition, and so well fitted for their use.

While in no respect would I give any countenance to extravagant expenditures, it gives me great satisfaction to be able to say, as I learn from casual conversations with many of my fellow-citizens, that there is no appropriation of their taxes in which they more cheerfully acquiesce, than in that which is made for education in the Common Schools. Those who have had, at any price, advantages similar to those which are now enjoyed in this city, know how to value them; and those who have failed to receive the benefit of such advantages, add to their personal regret, the joy of knowing that their children have opportunities for acquirements in our Common Schools, which they would otherwise hereafter seek for in vain, amidst the busy occupations of manhood. And this leads me to say a few words in relation to the salaries of the teachers.

It is well known that, in the opinion of some of the citizens, the School Committee have, unnecessarily, added to the compensation of the teachers of our schools. I am disposed to treat those who have expressed this opinion with the utmost candor. I have no doubt they believe that teachers, in every respect competent, can be procured for less money. But if those whom they have entrusted with the management of the schools are of a different opinion, their judgment is entitled to great respect. They know from experience and observation that it is not every man, of competent learning, united with great abilities also, which may give him distinction in other vocations, who has the peculiar gifts that qualify him for success in the government and instruction of a school; and when, by changes of instructors in a course of years, and after maturing a system of school discipline, in which they are well trained, the whole machinery is working satisfactorily; how can we expect that those who have the general superintendence will part with their thoroughly tried and most valued agents, at the hazard of disturbing the harmonious and regular movement of what had been contrived and perfected with so much care and labor?

But I forbear to enlarge on this subject. When the Report of the School Committee shall have been printed and distributed, the views of the Committee will be seen, and, I doubt not, candidly examined and weighed.

Happily, we are all agreed in regard to the great importance of sustaining liberally our Common Schools, and, if need be, of raising their character. They are still the pride of the Commonwealth, and receive its jealous care. It cannot be otherwise. They are the basis of all higher education. Nothing useless is taught in them, whatever may be the tastes or after opportunities of those who proceed from them. We hear much, indeed, of self-taught men; but there are few exclusively of this class; and all men who rise to eminence in any calling, are in a manner self-taught. In Schools and Colleges they lay the foundation only of future excellence in arts, science, literature and professional distinction. In the common business of life, whatever it may be, there is need of what is taught in the schools—need of the elements of knowledge, to be enlarged as occasions demand, for transactions of various kinds between individuals; for the conducting of municipal affairs; for legislation and administration of justice; and, not least, for the enjoyment and improvement of leisure hours, redeemed from toil, and for the solace of infirmity and old age, when continued toil can no longer be borne.

But not to detain you, gentlemen, any longer on this fruitful subject, I must pass, however reluctantly, from the schools of useful knowledge, the safeguards of virtue, to the schools of vice, which educate children and youth for penitentiaries and prisons. The schools of vice are held in streets or by-places, in the day time, without a master; schools they are of mutual instruction, where boys from eight to fifteen years of age talk about their bargains, and other matters not distinctly heard. Such groups I sometimes meet—while boys belonging to the schools of virtue are in their school-rooms—and ask them if they belong to any school. They are quick to answer and give excuses. One is obliged to work for somebody; another has to be at home to take care of an infant brother or sister; a third did once go to school, but has moved into another district. Such are some of the replies obtained from boys met in school-hours at play or sauntering in the streets. "The child is father to the man," is a trite paradox, but full of meaning.

Vagrant boys are in great danger of becoming vicious youth and abandoned men. Could effectual measures be taken to rescue idle children, who are subject to no parental control or guardian care and restraint, how much better for the community it would be to arrest them in their state of idleness, than to suffer them to become the victims of crime! To this extent no civil police has been made to reach. Nothing short of overt criminal acts ordinarily subjects them to legal restraint, and this, too seldom, it is feared, is succeeded by reformation.

Our police reports show, from time to time, that there is occasion for vigilant watchmen and constables, for guarding the peace of the city and arresting its disturbers. The breaking up of the receptacles of intemperance and gaming, and places of ill-fame, is a matter of no small difficulty. When such places are known to exist, from circumstances which satisfy individuals, these circumstances do not often constitute that legal proof which is necessary to procure indictments, and lead to conviction. And, in some cases, when the vigilant and active Chief Marshal has succeeded in obtaining indictments against persons for selling ardent spirits without license, the legal fine has, for some reason, been paid and received, without the notoriety of a public trial.

Speaking of the adjudication of criminal offences against the laws of this Commonwealth and the ordinances of the City, in my address to the City Council, last year, I remarked that my predecessor had, more than once, strongly recommended the creating of a Police Court for this purpose, and added that I regarded it as still an open question, and worthy of consideration. From my experience during the last year, I am led fully to concur in the recommendation. Hitherto the business of the Police has been under the Marshal, as a prosecuting officer, who has done his duty in this respect with all the promptness and effect which circumstances permitted. But I am satisfied that a Police Court, established by law, would ensure a more consistent and effectual administration of the laws, and tend more by its salutary influence and uniformity, to prevent crime, than the present practice of bringing prosecutions before various magistrates in all parts of the city. Justices of the Peace, who are also counsellors at law, in their own offices, where various kinds of business are transacted, and where they are liable to interruption and to some degree of confusion, cannot always com-

mand, in their casual criminal jurisdiction, all that respect which is due to their official character. At any rate, such a tribunal is less imposing than one expressly constituted as a Police Court, admitting also that the same magistrate presides in each. It is before Justices who belong to the legal profession that criminal prosecutions in this city are usually brought.

There is, it seems to me, an unanswerable objection to leaving the business of police in its present casual state, as to the selection of a magistrate to act as a judicial officer. It gives occasion to those disposed to cavil, to compare the decisions of different magistrates, in similar cases, without knowing how far the cases agree, and in what respect they differ. A legally constituted Police Judge would be more independent of extraneous circumstances, and would from experience more thoroughly concentrate his thoughts and reasonings in matters of criminal jurisprudence, and gain, by comparison of cases, and induction from a series of decisions, a uniformity of procedure, that would give public confidence in his judgment.

Whether, if the City Council should concur in the opinions here expressed, there would be opportunity for obtaining an Act establishing such a tribunal at the present session of the General Court, I am not able to determine.

Gentlemen, I have detained you longer than I intended. I shall communicate as occasion may hereafter in my judgment require, such measures as may seem to me requisite for the good of the city.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

THE Committee on Finance, in conformity to the requirements of the City Ordinance "establishing a system of accountability," (No. 6, Sections 13 and 14,) submit to the City Council their

REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR, ENDING MARCH 1, 1849.

The Committee embrace in the Report, as required, the appropriations made for each department, and a statement of expenditures, in detail, under each head. The Treasurer's accounts, together with his books and vouchers, and those of the City Clerk and Auditor, have been examined, and the Report of a Sub-Committee thereon is annexed. A Schedule of the property, real and personal, belonging to the City, and the value thereof; a statement of the notes and other debts due to the City; and the amount of the City debt, are all herewith presented, as will be found in the sequel.

It will be perceived that under some heads of appropriation there has been a great excess of expenditure beyond the original sums appropriated. The most remarkable excess is that for *Repairs of Roads*. According to the Report of the year ending March 1st, 1848, the expense of the Roads for that year was $8,858 22, and of the Almshouse, $7,300 04; total, $16,158 26. For the year ending March 1st, 1849, the orders on the Treasury for Roads have amounted to $13,737 61, and for the Almshouse, $5,242 95; total, 18,980 56; which is an excess of the past year over the preceding of $2,822 30. But it appears that bills amounting to $2,575 74, for repairs of Roads due before March 1st, 1848, were

not rendered until after the beginning of the financial year last past. If we add $2,500 of this sum to the expenditures for Roads and Almshouse reported for the year ending March 1st, '48, it will make the amount $18,658 26; and, deducting $2,500 from the expenditures for the same departments for the year ending March 1st, '49, it will make the amount $16,480 56; a sum less by $1,677 70 than the expenditure of the preceding year. This statement in favor of the last financial year may be relied upon as correct, for great pains has been taken to ascertain the amount of bills due before March 1st, '49, for which orders have not been drawn, and they do not amount to more than $75; there is also cash in the hands of the Superintendent of Streets, received from sundry sources, amounting to $68, and still due from others $40.

The aggregate expenditures of the Roads and Almshouse are combined in the preceding calculations; because during the year ending March 1st, '48, the two departments were so far connected as to render the exact distribution of expenditures between them difficult; and the Committee of Finance, in making the appropriations for these departments for the past year, had regard to what they thought ought to suffice for both, rather than to a nice approximation to what was requisite for each.

The Committee of Finance understand that the Overseers of the Poor propose to make a Report of the condition and expenses of the Almshouse.

The expenditures for the repair of Bridges have amounted to a little more than double the original appropriation, namely: appropriation $2,000, expenditures $4,019 68. The giving way of a part of the stone abutment of the great bridge, occasioned great expense for laying it up again securely. A similar breach of the abutment of Brighton bridge, occasioned also great cost for repair. A new draw also was found to be necessary for the great bridge.

These were unexpected repairs, and may well be regarded as a warning hereafter to inspect carefully these structures, some of which are so frail, before an appropriation is made for their preservation.

The original appropriation for the completion of the three new school-houses was $13,500, which added to what was paid the preceding year, $19,485 56, amounts to $32,985 56. It was thought, from the best information the Committee could obtain, that the ap-

propriation was sufficient for finishing the building; but $1,409 20 have been expended from an additional appropriation, making the amount $34,394 56. Still further payments increase the cost to $36,256 03, and a few bills remain to be paid. The original appropriation for repairs, care, &c., of school-houses has been exceeded by the sum of $949 62, being nearly fifty per cent. beyond the appropriation.

The Schedule of Expenditures shows how far the orders on the Treasurer have exceeded or fallen short of the appropriations for the several departments. The whole expenditure, as it appears in the Schedule, exceeds the appropriations in the sum of $1,035 98.

The Tax assessed for the last year was $55,967 53; of this amount, $52,202 95 have been collected, and $2,482 14 abated; leaving a balance of $1,282 44 not yet collected.

Of preceding years, there have been collected of the taxes not before paid, $361 36, and $20 abated.

Valuation of Estates on the 1st *of May*, 1848.

Number of Polls, 3639.

	REAL ESTATE.	PERSONAL ESTATE.
Ward I.	$2,509,461	$1,365,822
" II.	3,288,815	1,163,571
" III.	1,680,435	468,126
Non-Residents,	2,014,445	84,340
Total Real,	$9,493,156	3,081,859
" Personal,	3,081,859	
Total Valuation,	12,575,015	

Assessment, $5 50 on $1,000.

The account of Receipts and Expenditures for the year stands thus:

Receipts from Taxes,		$52,564 31
" " Drain Taxes,		25 00
" " Dog Taxes,		374 00
" " Commonwealth;	Small Pox account,	400 94
" " "	Pauper account,	1,365 66
" " "	School account,	510 37
Amount carried forward,		55,240 28

Amount brought forward,		55,240 28
Receipts from Charlestown, West Cambridge, and Brighton; Bridge account,		739 02
" "	Watering streets,	650 00
" "	Work done by the City,	97 34
" "	City Hall; oil, fuel, &c.,	48 50
" "	Hay Scales,	307 68
" "	Fines for breach of Ordinances,	220 23
" "	Almshouse; proceeds of,	65 13
" "	Notes and Interest paid,	1,207 42
" "	Loan from S. Slocomb,	2,000 00
" "	Loan from Lowell Ins. for Savings,	16,760 00
" "	Various other sources,	350 70
		77,686 30
Add temporary loans,		39,900 00
Also, balance in the Treasury March 1, 1848,		4,992 04
And we have the amount reported by the Treasurer,		$122,578 34

The aggregate expenditure for City purposes has been	$85,635 98
Add orders drawn and unpaid March 1, 1848,	1,662 29
Also, temporary loans paid,	34,100 00
And we have a total of	121,398 27
Deduct orders drawn and unpaid March 1, 1849,	717 10
And we have the am't of payments from the Treasury,	120,681 17
Which being deducted from the amount of receipts,	122,578 34
Will leave the balance reported in the hands of the Treas.,	1,897 17

All which is respectfully submitted,

In behalf of the Committee on Finance,

SIDNEY WILLARD,
THOS. WHITTEMORE,
CHARLES EVERETT.

City of Cambridge, March 27th, 1849.

In Common Council, March 27th, 1849.

Accepted, and with the accompanying documents ordered to be printed under the direction of the City Clerk, and sent up for concurrence.

C. S. NEWELL, *Clerk.*

In Board of Aldermen, March 27th, 1849.

Concurred.

LUCIUS R. PAIGE, *City Clerk.*

REPORT

Concerning the accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer.

The Sub-Committee, appointed by the Committee on Finance, to examine the accounts of the City Auditor and City Treasurer, for the financial year ending March 1, 1849; also, to examine the notes and other securities in the hands of the Treasurer, have attended to the duties assigned them, and submit the following report:

Your Committee find that the accounts of both these officers have been correctly kept, and in a system which seems as nearly perfect as any work of that kind can be. It also appears that the Treasurer has proper vouchers for all payments made, and they herewith submit a Schedule of said payments, arranged under their several heads of appropriation. The Committee also submit a Schedule of notes and accounts due to the City, together with a copy of the Treasurer's account, showing a balance in the Treasurer's hands of $1,897 17.

All which is respectfully submitted by

THOS. WHITTEMORE,
AARON RICE,
GEORGE CUMMINGS,
} *Sub-Committee.*

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1849.

For Instruction of Public Schools.

High School.	Elbridge Smith,	instruction,	1,500 00		
	Thomas Chase,	" 6 mo.	350 00		
	N. W. Manning,	"	275 00		
	Abbie Dalton,	"	254 17		2,379 17
Ward 1.	Daniel Mansfield,	"	900 00		
	Lewis B. Monroe,	"	750 00		
	Stephen Gilman,	"	72 00		
	Charles L. Flint,	"	25 00		
	Emily Cutler,	"	275 00		
	Charlotte O. Blood,	"	275 00		
	A. M. Ireson,	"	250 00		
	Mary S. Gould,	"	237 50		
	Sarah E. Wiggin,	"	193 75		
	R. R. Munroe,	"	100 00		
	D. A. Thurston,	"	56 25		3,134 50
Ward 2.	A. C. Smith,	"	925 00		
	A. B. Magoun,	"	900 00		
	B. W. Roberts,	" 9 mo.	600 00		
	Emily James,	"	275 00		
	L. A. Skilton,	"	275 00		
	Sophia Studley,	"	275 00		
	Helen M. Clapp,	"	275 00		
	E. H. Chadbourne,	"	262 50		
	A. L. Magoun,	"	250 00		
	A. E. Conant,	"	250 00		
	Mary A. Tarbell,	"	250 00		
	Jane Dallinger,	"	250 00		
Amount carried forward,			4,787 50		5,513 67

Amount brought forward,		4,787 50	5,513 67
	Adelia E. Conant, instruction,	212 50	
	E. A. Denton, "	200 00	
	L. M. Demmon, "	175 00	
	Caroline Wason, "	175 00	
	M. Burrill, "	150 00	
	D. H. Chadbourne, "	137 50	
	Lucretia Clapp, "	137 50	
	M. E. Brooks, "	125 00	
	P. A. Smith, "	125 00	
	N. C. Gibson, "	112 50	
	S. E. Pierce, "	112 50	
	Ellen Lewis, "	75 00	
	A. B. Ware, "	37 50	6,562 50
Ward 3.	J. M. Lassell, "	900 00	
	Nathan K. Noble, "	850 00	
	M. E. Hurd, "	275 00	
	H. M. Ireson, "	275 00	
	M. A. Smith, "	275 00	
	S. E. Strickland, "	275 00	
	S. M. Burnham, "	262 50	
	F. A. Buffum, "	193 75	
	C. A. Granger, "	193 75	
	F. N. Smith, "	193 75	
	A. L. Burnham, "	162 50	
	M. A. Rice, "	137 50	
	A. E. Hayden, "	56 25	
	M. F. Dane, "	56 25	
	Maria Farnum, "	56 25	
	Eliza Donnell, "	56 25	
	S. D. Cotton, "	21 00	
	M. F. Lassell, "	18 00	4,257 75
	Instruction in Music.		
	Christopher Plagge, in all the Wards,	662 50	662 50
	School Committee.		
	John A. Albro, services, 1847—8,	56 00	
Amount carried forward,		56 00	16,996 42

Amount brought forward,		56 00	16,996 42
George Livermore, services 1847–8,		55 00	
J. W. Parker,	" "	83 50	
Wm. A. Stearns,	" "	73 00	
W. W. Wellington,	" "	90 00	
John S. Ladd,	" "	72 00	
W. R. G. Mellen,	" "	51 00	
W. R. G. Mellen,	" 1848–9,	40 00	520 50
			$17,516 92
Appropriation,	17,000 00		
Additional do.,	516 92	17,516 92	
Amount of Expenses,		17,516 92	

For Repairs, Care, &c., of School-Houses.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Whitney, Brackett & Co., furniture,	28 12	
G. C. Hubbard, settees,	22 00	
D. Cummings, mats,	15 00	
W. P. Butterfield, buckskins,	3 00	
A. Whittemore, hanging bells,	8 25	
E. Dowd, cleaning,	12 00	
N. B. Chamberlin, globes,	45 00	
E. C. Kinsley, inkstand fillers,	1 00	
Props. Cambridge Chronicle, printing,	1 12	
R. Litchfield, jr., care of house, fires, &c.,	66 67	202 16

WARD ONE.

John Chamberlin, repairs,	43 47	
A. J. Jones, repairs,	5 25	
Hamblin & Kingman, repairs of pump,	21 96	
Levi Hawkes, jr., repairs of stove,	3 50	
Merrifield & Donnell, repairs of funnel,	13 84	
Jacob H. Bates, painting and glazing,	76 49	
John A. Fulton, " "	8 45	
J. H. & J. P. Thayer, " "	1 50	
William Bates, mason work,	8 50	
Whitney, Brackett & Co., furniture,	51 35	
James F. Munroe, bookcase,	6 00	
A. Blanchard, blackboard,	4 00	
Amount carried forward,	244,31	202 16

Amount brought forward,	244 31	202 16
George Bate, making fires,	35 00	
J. C. Marston, " "	46 25	
William B. Holt, ringing bell,	1 50	
C. C. Maynard, " "	2 00	
J. Fairbanks, " "	2 00	
Lyman Fenton, " "	4 00	
A. D. Hurd, " "	8 00	
Abigail H. Bate, sweeping,	25 00	
E. McCleland, cleaning,	6 25	
George Bate, " stoves,	50	
Joseph Brackett, " windows, &c.,	12 08	
D. Mansfield, cards,	3 10	
Wm. B. Fowle, cards and globes,	7 00	
George Nichols, books,	1 59	
A. H. Ramsey, ink,	14 15	
E. C. Kinsley, inkstand fillers,	3 00	
J. Sanderson, taking census, 1847,	10 00	
J. Sanderson, " " 1848,	6 60	
J. Brackett, care of houses, &c.,	50 00	482 33
WARD TWO.		
M. & J. Ricker, repairs,	162 26	
John Pear, "	4 20	
Oliver L. Child, "	1 54	
A. Richardson, "	85 03	
R. Litchfield, jr., "	13 39	
E. Gerry, " of lightning rod,	2 25	
Samuel Hancock, " of pump,	6 50	
Levi Jennings, painting,	5 50	
J. H. & J. P. Thayer, " and glazing,	249 05	
Lamson & Holt, mason work,	17 00	
Rufus Lamson, " "	37 59	
James Stevenson, labor,	1 50	
Hollis Danforth, "	2 08	
Whitney, Brackett, & Co., furniture,	3 62	
W. W. Munroe, "	13 08	
J. A. Holmes & Co., "	9 26	
Amount carried forward,	613 85	684 49

Amount brought forward,	613 85	684 49
Bruce & Gregory, furniture,	9 22	
Wm. G. Shattuck, chairs,	85 80	
Bigelow, Brothers, & Kennard, clock,	9 00	
B. W. & J. N. Gibbs, clock and cleaning,	14 00	
B. W. & J. N. Gibbs, thermometer,	75	
John Fellows, brushes,	16 34	
H. A. Hancock, curtain fixtures,	3 12	
Levi Hawkes, jr., iron and tin ware,	25 87	
Eliza A. Lynch, cleaning,	9 50	
E. Dowd, cleaning and sweeping,	144 25	
Ellen Taylor, "	1 50	
Geo. Hutchings, making fires and "	4 50	
C. A. Davis, " " "	3 00	
H. Lamun, " "	3 00	
Wm. Barbour, " "	2 50	
Charles Fogg, " "	5 00	
Jackson Hall, " "	3 00	
Rufus W. Lamson, " "	3 00	
Thomas Cassedy, " "	3 00	
Stephen L. Fogg, " "	3 00	
Amos E. Merriam, " "	1 50	
Amos Bassett, " "	1 00	
John Pear, " "	85 00	
Burrage & Gale, fuel,	1 25	
D. U. Chamberlin, shovels and brooms,	18 24	
J. Edwards, bell rope,	1 00	
Daniel Murphy, gravel,	7 55	
J. P. Jewett & Co., maps,	18 00	
Wm. B. Fowle, " and globes,	36 58	
Amer. Bible Society, books,	1 40	
J. D. Pearson, books and stationery,	8 79	
Joseph Pratt, " "	5 04	
Henry Thayer, " "	36 77	
R. Litchfield, jr., paid for "	83	
Joseph Studley, ink,	7 25	
R. Litchfield, jr., taking census,	7 80	
R. Litchfield, jr., care houses, fires, &c.,	212 50	1,413 70
Amount carried forward,		2,098 19

Amount brought forward,		2,098 19
WARD THREE.		
Trustees Wesl. Acad., rent of room,	30 00	
George Lincoln, repairs,	116 47	
Ozias Clark, "	6 17	
John H. Clark, "	18 24	
Clark & Stickney, "	11 69	
E. T. Tufts, painting and glazing,	23 88	
F. H. Tufts, " "	13 25	
George L. Grant, mason work,	18 50	
Wm. Hunnewell, furniture,	15 97	
J. J. & W. Beals, clock and bell,	9 25	
Bailey & Cole, iron and tin ware,	83 26	
Jacob Nutter, shovels, &c.,	1 75	
Hiram Welch, sundries,	11 30	
J. Hall & Sons, lumber,	12 25	
Mrs. Mann, sweeping,	5 52	
Mrs. Duecy, " and cleaning,	10 92	
Elizabeth Gardner " "	30 43	
Nancy Maher, " "	16 49	
Mary McAvoy, " "	29 75	
Catherine Hurley, " "	40 55	
Hannah Rorke, " "	3 28	
Bridget T. Rorke, " "	5 00	
Hiram Welch, making fires,	40 00	
Jacob Nutter, " "	10 00	
S. Fillebrown, " "	10 00	
Jacob Nutter, labor,	1 33	
Wm. B. Fowle, maps,	7 00	
C. Plagge, books,	54	
W. Hunnewell, books and stationery,	59 51	
E. C. Kinsley, ink,	2 75	
Rufus Shattuck, " and postage,	5 10	
Levi Hawkes, jr., inkstand covers,	5 25	
E. C. Kinsley, " fillers,	2 37	
S. Slocomb, taking census,	1 15	658 92
Amount carried forward,		2,757 11

Amount brought forward,			2,757 11
Miscellaneous.			
James D. Green, travelling expenses,		5 50	
Metcalf & Co., printing paper,		4 00	
Eayrs & Fairbanks, record book,		3 50	
Props. Cambridge Chronicle, printing,		162 01	
Lucy Willard, dinners for Sc. Com. 1846,		10 50	
Darius Harvey, " " " "		7 00	192 51
			2,949 62
Appropriation,	2,000 00		
Additional do.,	950 00	2,950 00	
Amount of Expenses,		2,949 62	
Balance unexpended,			38
For New School Houses.			
HIGH SCHOOL HOUSE.			
Jos. E. Billings, plan of house,		85 00	
Lamson & Holt, labor and stock,		3,999 72	
E. W. Stewart, " "		653 84	
Levi Jennings, painting, &c.,		118 46	
J. Coffin, cleaning windows,		6 20	
Wm. A. Orcutt, lightning rods,		46 34	
H. Stratten, copper troughs,		3 25	
A. C. Sanborn, scrapers,		5 50	
Joel Robinson, "		7 50	
Nathan H. Blair, bricks,		46 40	
A. C. Sanborn & Co., stones,		152 23	
Edmund T. Hastings, gravel,		55 75	
Danl. Murphy, carting stones & gravel,		225 25	
W. Hackett, sods for bank,		10 00	
W. Hackett, labor,		64 25	
Patrick Gannon, labor,		7 50	
J. Dandley, "		14 25	
Gardner Chilson, furnaces,		353 49	
J. Hammond, setting do.		32 00	
W. G. Shattuck, chairs,		65 00	
J. C. Hubbard, " and settees,		137 50	
Amount carried forward,		6,089 43	

Amount brought forward,	6,089 43	
Joseph L. Ross, chairs and desks,	630 00	
Stephen Smith, tables " "	77 00	
Howard & Davis, clock,	20 00	
J. Paul & Co., cord and tassels,	4 38	
Elias Kinsley, blackboards,	83 68	
S. P. Heywood, (p'd for) steps,	2 00	
S. P. Heywood, " searching records,	1 50	
S. P. Heywood, " insurance,	23 58	6,931 57

SCHOOL HOUSE ON CENTRE STREET.

Jos. E. Billings plan of house,	65 00	
Wm. Hovey, jr., superintendence,	100 00	
Geo. H. Davies, labor and stock,	2,768 90	
J. H. & J. P. Thayer, painting,	32 91	
R. Johnson, cleaning windows,	3 83	
Wm. A. Orcutt, lightning rods,	38 63	
D. Prouty & Co., furnace,	185 00	
Joseph L. Ross, desks and chairs,	220 80	
Whitney, Brackett & Co., " " & clock,	95 33	
Elias Kinsley, blackboards,	10 65	
D. Stevenson, "	6 04	
T. Chamberlin, building fence,	22 10	
A. Richardson, " "	3 96	
A. S. Leavitt, coloring "	19 00	
Levi Hawkes, jr., pump,	11 00	
R. Litchfield, jr., (p'd for) iron pipe,	23 00	
C. Gilson, damage to cellar and use of well,	15 00	
E. T. Hastings, gravel,	75 50	
Daniel Murphy, carting do.,	238 06	
Michael Duhig, sods for bank,	21 00	
Michael Duhig, labor,	80 51	
Malachi Eagan, "	7 50	
J. Donoly, "	4 50	4,039 22

SCHOOL HOUSE ON OTIS STREET.

Isaac Melvin, plan of house,	100 00	
Amount carried forward,	100 00	10,970 79

Amount brought forward,	100 00	10,970 79
Clark & Stickney, labor and stock,	1,423 05	
Bailey & Adams, " "	180 08	
Ozias Clark, " "	7 50	
Samuel Holt, " " drain,	123 35	
E. T. Tufts, painting and varnishing,	208 41	
L. Harrington, scrapers,	5 00	
A. E. Dodge, wire netting,	6 70	
Joseph Clark, bricks,	112 20	
Fleming & Hickey, stones,	77 00	
Samuel Holt, gravel and cinders,	61 00	
Fawcett, Davis & Co., carting gravel,	79 75	
J. Hammond, setting furnace,	25 50	
Henry Noyes, " "	55 44	
J. C. Hubbard, chairs,	26 50	
W. G. Shattuck, "	78 00	
Joseph L. Ross, " and desks,	567 00	
J. C. Hubbard, settees,	33 00	
Stephen Smith, desks,	51 00	
J. J. Beals, clock,	10 00	
Clark & Stickney, music boards,	10 50	
Clark & Stickney, umbrella stands,	3 26	
E. Spare, jr., hand bells,	1 91	
Wm. Hunnewell, furniture,	35 47	
D. Stevenson, black finish,	49 50	
Wm. Hunnewell, books,	14 97	
Clark & Stickney, building fence,	181 86	
Fawcett, Davis & Co., stones & paving,	244 72	
Fawcett, Davis & Co., trees & setting,	46 25	
Wm. Wyman, coal,	32 00	
Props. Boston Bee, advertising,	2 50	
G. H. Davies, services as referee,	5 00	
S. B. Buck, " " "	5 00	3,863 41
Miscellaneous.		
Isaac Melvin, plan of house not erected,	75 00	75 00
		14,909 20

Appropriation,	13,500 00	
Additional do.,	1,425 00	14,925 00
Amount of Expenses,*		14,909 20
Balance unexpended,		15 80

Philosophical Apparatus for High School.

N. B. Chamberlin, sundries,		700 00
Appropriation,	700 00	
Amount of Expenses,	700 00	

For the Almshouse.

George White, Warden, salary, 9 mo.,	300 00
W. W. Wellington, Physician, " 10 mo.,	83 33
Henry Thayer, medicines,	24 02
George Hall, meat,	607 69
Francis Hall, "	293 94
Cyrus Fellows, fish,	94 63
B. & J. M. Leavitt, fish,	55 25
Hervey Davis, grain and meal,	368 96
Mason & Brooks, " "	104 08
J. D. Annable & Son, flour,	5 50
William Snow, bread,	37 37
Childs & James, groceries,	76 97
Wm. Caldwell, "	7 21
W. W. Munroe, "	22 95
Munroe & Evans, "	10 00
Stone & Leathe, "	19 57
W. R. Mason, "	299 36
J. A. Holmes & Co., "	28 12
J. D. Hovey, "	22 34
Amount carried forward,	2,461 29

* The whole amount paid for new School Houses, during this and the last financial year, besides a few bills yet unpaid, is as follows :—

For High School House, including land,	$13,426 20
" School House on Centre street, "	7,736 07
" " " on Otis street, "	15,018 76
" " " not erected,	75 00
	$36,256 03

Amount brought forward,		2,461 29
Hodges & Emmons, groceries,		36 00
Jos. Burridge & Co., "		198 05
John Clark, tobacco,		12 62
Wm. Howlett, "		3 79
Bruce & Gregory, domestic goods,		121 38
Wm. Watriss, " "		57 97
Asa Murdock, " "		12 28
Manning, Glover & Co., " "		206 99
Shorey & Co., " "		22 96
Tho. Tarbell & Co., " "		21 52
S. B. Wheeler, mittens,		6 00
L. Thayer, jr., shoes,		4 00
W. W. Allen, " and leather,		58 11
S. Leeds & Co., " "		7 20
Wm. T. Richardson, fuel,		131 00
Wm. Wyman, "		86 48
M. Simonds, "		24 00
John Carter, "		25 80
Fogg & Hersey, "		7 75
Town of Somerville, supplies for R. Mullet,		20 85
John Sawin, " S. Goddard,		42 67
C. R. Metcalf, p'd for " S. Goddard,		41 07
J. C. Burdakin, " A. Clark,	4 00	
E. T. Whitney, " F. Gilpatrick,	11 00	
Estate of N. Watson, support of N. Cutter,		7 93
State Lunatic Hospital, " G. W. Peirce,		10 33
A. P. Sherman, " S. C. Fogg,		130 71
City of Boston, " convicts H. Cor.,		95 28
J. Sanderson, removing pauper,		2 00
S. Slocomb, " "		1 00
C. R. Metcalf, " "		8 25
G. W. Fifield, burying "		1 50
E. T. Whitney, overseeing repairs,		12 00
G. W. Fifield, " "		3 75
Sanders & Blodgett, labor and stock,		178 50
Spencer & Pollard, " "		135 70
Amount carried forward,		4,211 73

Amount brought forward,		4,211 73	
Burrage & Gale, lumber,		79 75	
J. Hall & Sons, "		116 82	
Fogg & Hersey, "		60 36	
E. T. Whitney, "		48 84	
C. Whitton, paints, oil and glass,		23 55	
D. U. Chamberlin, hardware,		11 17	
Eaton & Haley, iron and tin ware,		78 65	
Robert Fuller, iron and steel,		26 18	
Davis & Dickinson, soap,		7 98	
Wm. P. Fisk & Co., oil,		21 60	
John Hill, ice,		10 00	
Winships, trees,		17 25	
F. Wilson, wood for skewers,		7 81	
Joseph Jennings, sled,		20 00	
G. W. Randall, repairing wagon,		9 87	
B. Hancock, harnesses and repairs,		9 35	
Edwin Gridley, horse,		130 00	
J. R. Dow, horseshoeing,		22 30	
Jonas Wyeth, 2d, straw,		27 01	
G. W. & J. B. Hagar, shorts,		6 00	
Hancock Free Bridge, tolls,		9 26	
S. M. Cofran, teaming,		10 47	
Edward McCue, "		8 25	
Meader & Remick, "		15 00	
David Austin, labor,		228 00	
Wm. A. Hall, record book,		2 75	
Wm. A. Hall, making pauper account,		15 00	
E. T. Whitney, arranging papers,		8 00	5,242 95
Appropriation,	4,500 00		
Additional do.,	750 00	5,250 00	
Amount of Expenses,		5,242 95	
Balance unexpended,		7 05	

Repairs of Roads.

Jesse Coolidge, Superintendent, 14 mo.	583 34	
Samuel Palmer, " 6 mo.,	250 00	
Amount carried forward,	833 34	

Amount brought forward,		833 34
J. Coolidge, (p'd for)	labor,	90 40
Thos. M. Cofran,	"	241 30
Charles Dustin,	"	245 28
Lyman Childs,	"	112 75
Joseph Sanborn,	"	148 18
Michael Kelly,	"	246 75
Morris Condrey,	"	219 25
Fras. McGovern,	"	113 25
Michael Cross,	"	147 00
John Mellen,	"	247 50
James Cross,	"	244 00
James Stevenson,	"	231 69
Michael Costello,	"	88 70
James Condrey,	"	17 45
Patrick Dougherty,	"	23 35
John Crosby,	"	6 75
John Crosby, jr.,	"	1 35
Thomas Lineon,	"	77 50
Thomas O'Brien,	"	220 25
John Quinn,	"	5 00
John Cross,	"	5 00
James Cross, 2d,	"	7 00
James Burke,	"	69 75
Patrick Gilligan,	"	104 25
Patrick Manning,	"	12 00
Malachi Eagan,	"	11 00
Asa S. Thompson,	"	199 85
Adam Whitney,	"	188 09
Patrick Gracie,	"	5 50
James Callanan,	"	6 00
James Sullivan,	"	12 00
James O'Brien,	"	102 25
Joseph Barber,	"	160 50
Patrich Callahan,	"	8 50
Thomas Condrey,	"	3 50
James Dolen,	"	8 50
Amount carried forward,		4,464 73

Amount brought forward,			4,464 73
William Caldwell,	labor,		27 25
Martin Dooley,	"		12 00
John Nugent,	"		4 50
P. Murphy,	"		4 00
Michael Codehay,	"		4 00
Cornelius Crowley,	"		1 50
Martin Duling,	"		3 00
Jeremiah Cronan,	"		8 50
John Henessey,	"		12 00
Daniel Donovan,	"		10 00
M. Doretty,	"		1 00
Patrick Donahue,	"		1 00
Patrick Haley,	"		17 50
Jeremiah Haley,	"		17 75
Arthur Murphy,	"		29 25
John Hogan,	"		115 50
Michael Logan,	"		5 00
D. Fitzgerald,	"		3 00
Cornelius Daley,	"		3 50
Patrick Devens,	"		41 00
Walter Bradish,	"		3 00
Timothy Carr,	"		2 50
Barney Gorman,	"		16 75
Patrick Norton,	"		1 00
Sargent Blaisdell,	"		82 72
Robert Cofran,	"		54 76
Daniel Sullivan,	"		1 00
John Lang,	"		3 00
Patrick Gannon,	"		6 74
Robert Ross,	"	with teams,	228 38
Edward McCue,	"	"	242 00
John M. Pulsifer,	"	"	67 00
John Allen,	"	"	108 89
Wm. W. Russell,	"	"	115 03
Emery Willard,	"	"	135 22
A. Stedman,	"	"	21 00
Amount carried forward,			$5,874 97

Amount brought forward,		5,874 97
A. C. Learned,	labor with teams,	21 07
George King,	" "	78 31
Samuel M. Cofran,	" "	84 56
Daniel Murphy,	" "	253 00
Samuel Holt,	" "	281 63
Jesse Coolidge,	boarding men,	147 00
George W. Fitz,	" "	27 00
W. M. Paul,	" "	11 00
Adam Whitney,	" "	534 45
Fawcett, Davis & Co.,	paving and flagging,	359 66
New England Glass Co.,	cinders,	17 80
Heirs of Wm. Thompson,	gravel,	211 40
Harvard College,	"	142 48
Props. of Mt. Auburn,	"	14 84
Joseph Clark,	"	20 90
Henry Megroth,	"	24 75
Josiah Bright,	"	6 16
E. T. Hastings,	"	478 37
Thomas Dana,	"	29 00
Ebenezer McIntire,	"	24 45
George A. Adams,	stones,	118 50
Taylor & Pollard,	"	291 86
Samuel Smith,	"	57 20
H. Sanborn & Co.,	"	42 02
Samuel Holt,	"	65 18
Ammi C. Teel,	"	15 45
Harvey George,	"	15 30
A. C. Sanborn & Co.,	edge stones and post,	53 95
Fawcett, Davis & Co.,	paving "	12 00
Robert Ross,	" "	31 75
J. A. Holmes & Co.,	weighing "	1 42
Michael Grugan,	quarrying "	961 40
E. Train & Co.,	powder for blasting,	89 00
Thomas Rand,	rent of ledge,	50 00
Thomas Whittemore,	use of land,	25 00
Harriet Winthrop,	" "	10 00
Amount carried forward,		$10,482 83

Amount brought forward,		10,482 83
Cambridge Stage Co., use of stable,		25 00
Barney Conley, horse,		165 00
Edward McCue, " cart and harness,		321 00
Jesse Coolidge, horsekeeping,		117 57
Samuel Palmer, "		50 00
W. Saunders, " and medicine,		11 00
George W. Lyman, hay,		139 29
J. G. Coolidge, "		14 71
B. Thompson & Co., "		28 22
J. Gilson, "		36 51
George Lucy, "		12 76
D. Spofford, "		22 93
B. Putnam, "		18 14
S. Palmer, " and straw,		25 84
George Hapgood, " "		13 28
Jesse Coolidge, "		6 38
Hervey Davis, grain and meal,		844 77
Hastings & Dana, " "		42 67
Thomas Hastings, " "		109 47
Daniel Stone, sled,		12 00
E. M. Abbott, "		5 50
E. G. Grames, repairing carts, &c.,		55 85
B. Peirce, " "		7 00
E. Munroe, " "		12 50
A. D. Hurd, " "		5 45
G. Coolidge, painting wagon,		7 00
B. Hancock, harness and repairs,		93 69
E. Tucker, " "		10 87
So. Boston Iron Co., iron work,		11 57
J. R. Dow, "		117 93
James Hall, "		15 27
Estate of D. Pratt, "		13 18
Joel Robinson, "		32 71
R. Henderson, "		3 56
Joel W. Gay, "		9 85
Stephen Day, "		21 34
Amount carried forward,		$12,922 64

Amount brought forward,	$12,922 64	
P. Nutting & Co., iron work,	93 68	
Parker & White, tools,	22 92	
S. Palmer, "	10 75	
Wood & Hall, " and oil,	34 11	
D. U. Chamberlin, " and spikes,	19 85	
J. A. Holmes & Co., " and groceries,	29 76	
C. Wood & Co., nails, oil and cord,	36	
E. M. Abbott, cedar posts,	5 00	
Burrage & Gale, lumber,	134 69	
J. Hall & Sons, "	17 91	
Fogg & Hersey, "	5 75	
E. Willard, "	84 74	
A. Richardson, " and labor,	46 13	
S. P. Clark, " "	12 30	
George W. Fitz, " "	6 00	
E. Hutchinson, repairing stable,	31 25	
G. H. Thwing, " pump,	3 37	
Whitney, Brackett & Co., pails,	1 75	
M. & J. Ricker, order box,	1 42	
Eaton & Haley, lantern and repairs,	1 73	
W. A. Mason, surveys and plans,	251 50	$13,737 61

Appropriation,	8,000 00	
Additional do.,	5,600 00	13,600 00
Amount of Expenses,*		13,737 61
Overdrawn,		137 61

For Repairs of Bridges.

CAMBRIDGE GREAT BRIDGE.

B. Eastman, piles,	140 00
Young & White, timber,	486 50
Amount carried forward,	$626 50

* This amount was paid as follows :—

For bills due before March 1st, 1848,	2,575 24
" " " from March 1st to July 3d, 1848,	5,243 33
" " " since July 3d, 1848,	5,919 04
	$13,737 61

Amount brought forward,	626 50	
E. M. Abbott, lumber,	187 92	
E. Willard, "	120 79	
J. Hall & Sons, "	48 64	
Smith & Gooch, "	37 53	
John Keegan, sawing lumber,	15 81	
Samuel Holt, carting piles, &c.,	15 00	
Thomas Hastings, spikes and lumber,	32 00	
Timothy Shorey, labor,	650 50	
James Lang, "	21 62	
J. Newcomb, " and stones,	440 00	
F. Clement, "	67 19	
O. B. Dane, "	15 00	
E. Willard, repairing abutment,	145 00	
W. Saunders, repairs,	2 00	
So. Boston Iron Co., iron work,	68 54	
P. Nutting & Co., "	278 74	
E. Willard, hoisting draw,	84 00	2,856 78

BRIGHTON BRIDGE.

Burrage & Gale, lumber,	15 53	
E. M. Abbott, "	16 80	
Timothy Shorey, labor,	19 25	
James Lang, "	28 50	
Joel Robinson, iron work,	4 08	
Peter Cutter, hoisting draw,	92 60	176 76

PRISON POINT BRIDGE.

J. Hall & Scns, lumber,	223 81	
T. Hastings, " and spikes,	51 50	
Hastings & Dana, "	1 20	
A. P. Sherman, repairs,	5 72	
W. B. Onthank, "	5 81	
Timothy Shorey, labor,	501 00	
Joel Robinson, iron work,	3 60	
Stephen Day, "	4 00	
William Peters, hoisting draw,	27 12	
W. B. Onthank, "	22 50	846 26
Amount carried forward,		$3,879 80

Amount brought forward,		3,879 80
HARVARD STREET BRIDGE.		
Burrage & Gale, lumber,	43 53	
P. Nutting & Co., iron work,	1 94	
Timo. Shorey, labor,	13 00	58 47
COURT STREET BRIDGE.		
Burrage & Gale, lumber,	12 25	
Charles Wood & Co., oil,	50	
Timo. Shorey, labor,	2 50	
Wm. Loughrey, hoisting draw,	21 20	36 45
BROADWAY BRIDGE.		
Burrage & Gale, lumber,	41	41
MILLER'S RIVER BRIDGE.		
Thomas Hastings, lumber and spikes,	5 75	5 75
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Burrage & Gale, lumber,	11 55	
Timothy Shorey, stringers,	27 25	38 80
		$4,019 68

Appropriation,	2,000 00	
Additional do.,	2,200 00	4,200 00
Amount of Expenses,		4,019 68
Balance unexpended,		180 32

For Reservoirs and Drains.

John Callahan,	labor,	21 00
E. Davis,	"	12 50
S. Hastings,	"	6 72
R. M. Parks,	"	17 50
Asa Oliver,	"	6 67
Oliver Hall,	"	8 75
William Foley,	"	13 75
Michael Foley,	"	13 75
James Lang,	"	5 00
Amount carried forward,		$105 64

Amount brought forward,		105 64	
Daniel Rindge,	labor,	57 37	
Henry Noyes,	"	10 00	
J. Pierce & Son,	"	31 50	
Patrick Collier,	"	1 50	
E. Hutchinson,	"	21 00	
A. D. Hurd,	"	1 25	
W. Saunders,	" and stock,	54 23	
Bryant & Blaisdell,	" "	48 61	
G. H. Davies,	" "	10 80	
John S. Holt,	" "	12 87	
Samuel Holt,	" and truckage,	179 63	
S. Palmer, (paid for)	"	2 43	
Gardner H. Thwing,	iron work,	12 74	
P. Nutting & Co.,	"	21 41	
Joel Robinson,	"	1 87	
James Thwing,	making Res'r. covers,	43 38	
A. D. Hurd,	" " "	2 50	
A. C. Sanborn & Co.,	" " "	39 00	
Merrifield & Donnell,	repairs,	2 00	
George Lincoln,	"	80	
Bailey & Cole,	"	50	
Samuel Hancock,	" of pump,	3 00	
Dalphon Osborn,	lumber,	130 99	
E. Willard,	"	80 18	
Burrage & Gale,	"	28 87	
J. Hall & Sons,	"	42 93	
E. Davis & others,	"	1 21	
Timothy Shorey,	stringers,	20 00	
Taylor & Pollard,	stones,	142 66	
Samuel Holt,	bricks and sand,	4 50	
Nathaniel Osgood,	nails,	2 15	
D. U. Chamberlin,	" and spikes,	5 35	$1,122 87

Appropriation,		1,500 00
Amount of Expenses,	1,122 87	
Transferred,	377 13	1,500 00

For Police and Watch.

A. Edwards, police duty,	60 48	
R. Litchfield, jr., "	100 00	
F. Merrifield, "	31 38	
H. Gale, "	2 00	
Hiram Welch, " and watching,	425 20	
A. Lawrence, " "	371 50	
C. W. Leonard, " "	393 28	
Wm. Loughrey, " "	365 00	
J. Sanderson, " "	395 39	
John Bryant, " "	344 00	
C. Johnson, " "	317 68	
T. C. Kilborn, " "	44 00	
J. B. Rice, "	296 00	
Dorus Titus, "	271 00	
O. Hapgood, "	5 00	
R. M. Parks, "	2 00	
George G. Page, "	1 00	
Joseph Porter, rent of watchhouse,	52 00	
Charles Wood, " "	25 00	
W. Loughrey, pd for " "	4 00	
Merrifield & Donnell, repairs, "	2 36	
J. Sanderson, " "	75	
A. Edwards, " "	88	
A. P. Sherman, " "	10 07	
George Lincoln, " "	102 27	
Bailey & Cole, " "	6 00	
Levi Hawkes, jr., stove, &c.,	6 12	
J. Sanderson, "	3 25	
John Bryant, coal,	1 13	
J. Sanderson, "	2 62	
Charles Wood & Co., oil,	6 75	
J. Sanderson, "	1 98	
John Bryant, "	1 98	
T. C. Kilborn, "	49	
J. Sanderson, lamps,	25	
J. Sanderson, handcuffs,	4 25	$3,657 06

3424.91

Appropriation,·		4,000 00	
Amount of Expenses,	3,657 06		
Transferred,	300 00	3,957 06	
Balance unexpended,		42 94	

For the Fire Department.

ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 1.

Charles Tufts, care of engine,	15 00	
George Hovey, repairs,	4 25	
A. J. Jones, "	11 62	
B. Hancock, "	8 25	
Shelton & Cheever," and hose,	50 51	
E. Tucker, spanners and belts,	13 67	
Merrifield & Donnell, iron and tin ware,	8 54	
William Hall, lock and keys,	3 13	
William Watriss, crash,	99	
Joseph Porter, use of horses,	6 75	122 71

ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 2.

Company's bill, services,	700 00	
George Hovey, repairs,	60 12	
Spencer & Pollard, "	6 00	
George L. Cade, "	10 92	
B. Hancock, "	6 23	
C. Morris, "	1 92	
D. Gunnison, "	1 41	
Shelton & Cheever, " and hose,	64 48	
J. Studley, preservative,	7 38	
D. U. Chamberlin, axe,	1 00	859 46

ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 3.

Company's bill, services,	700 00	
Company's bill, repairs,	28 22	
Francis Aymar, "	1 25	
Joel Robinson, "	26 22	
F. H. Tufts, "	8 25	
Ozias Clark, "	11 88	
Amount carried forward,	775 82	$982 17

Amount brought forward,	775 82	982 17
Shelton & Cheever, repairs and hose,	57 74	
W. Hunnewell, pails and painting,	3 50	837 06
ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 4.		
Company's bill, services,	700 00	
Company's Bill, repairs,	32 81	
J. P. Richardson, "	15 50	
George Hovey, "	25 46	
B. Hancock, "	60 28	
D. Gunnison, "	2 66	
Shelton & Cheever " and hose,	21 28	
Joseph Studley, preservative,	5 25	
Levi Hawkes, jr., iron and tin ware,	6 56	
Company's bill, chairs, rope, &c.,	11 25	
W. H. Hayden, jr., hose-box,	5 00	
Company's bill, truckage, tools, &c.,	9 00	895 05
ENGINE COMPANY NO. 5.		
Wm. Hunnewell, rent of house,	18 00	18 00
ENGINE COMPANY NO. 6.		
Company's Bill, services,	895 60	
Company's bill, repairs,	3 47	
D. Gunnison, "	1 07	
B. Hancock, "	7 00	
C. Morris, "	5 16	
M. L. Smith, "	75	
Shelton & Cheever," and hose,	28 76	
M. L. Smith, lantern,	12 00	
Cambridgeport Aqueduct Co., water,	10 00	963 81
HUNNEMAN ENGINE COMPANY.		
Company's bill, services,	64 00	64 00
HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.		
Company's bill, services,	350 00	
Spencer & Pollard, repairs,	7 50	
Levi Jennings, "	6 50	
George Hovey, "	4 25	
Amount carried forward,	368 25	$3,760 09

Amount brought forward,	368 25	3,760 09
Samuel M. Frye, repairs,	4 60	
E. Hutchinson, "	8 46	
S. Hastings, "	2 50	
E. Spare, jr., ladders and poles,	40 00	
Company's bill, pail and broom,	50	424 31

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shelton & Cheever, repairs,	159 50	
Joseph Jennings, "	3 83	
Charles Tufts, moving snow,	3 00	
S. Sanders, "	1 50	
Hiram Welch, "	1 00	
Deering & Goding, suet,	95	
J. N. Bang, printing,	3 75	
V. P. Ricker, hay-fork,	75	
A. L. Waitt, truckage,	8 43	
Engine Co., No. 3, hauling engines,	3 50	
Engine Co., No. 4, "	3 00	
M. L. Smith, "	1 75	
Burrage & Gale, "	7 75	
Robert Ross, "	1 50	
L. Holt, "	1 50	
W. C. Daniels, ringing bell,	10 50	
Amos Munroe, "	3 00	
W. Hunnewell, "	8 00	223 21

REFRESHMENTS AT SUNDRY FIRES.

Engine Company, No. 2,	24 00	
Engine Company, No. 3,	12 00	
Engine Company, No. 4,	24 00	
Hook and Ladder Company,	13 25	
Wood & Hall,	10 71	
J. N. Marshall,	4 65	88 61
		$4,496 22

Appropriation,		5,000 00	
Amount of Expenses,	4,496 22		
Transferred,	500 00	4,996 22	
Balance unexpended,		3 78	

NOTE.—As nearly as can be ascertained, the Refreshments at Fires were furnished as follows:

Fire at J. Dallinger's house,	13 25
" L. Brooks' "	8 00
" S. Day's shop,	8 00
" J. Melvin's "	4 00
" A. Willard's stable,	31 36
" G. E. Lewis' bowling alleys,	24 00
	$88 61

For Poll Taxes to Enginemen.

Engine Company, No. 3, 21 persons,		31 50	
Engine Company, No. 4, 7 "		10 50	
Assistant Engineer, 1 "		1 50	$43 50
Appropriation,		250 00	
Amount of Expenses,	43 50		
Transferred,	200 00	243 50	
Balance unexpended,		6 50	

For Bell Ringing.

Joseph Brackett, Ward 1,		50 00	
John Pear, " 2,		45 00	
Wm. Stevens, " 3,		40 00	$135 00
Appropriation,		150 00	
Amount of Expenses,		135 00	
Balance unexpended,		15 00	

For Burial Grounds.

Daniel Stone, care of ground,		50 00	
Daniel Stone, return of deaths,		7 30	
James Davis, whitewashing fence,		15 00	$72 30
Appropriation,		200 00	
Amount of Expenses,	72 30		
Transferred,	127 70	200 00	

For Interest and Bank Discounts.

Lowell Institution for Savings,	2,147 50	
Cambridge Bank,	448 83	
Philip Nutting,	111 66	
C. Valentine & Co.,	253 57	
Childs & James,	41 83	
Thayer & Co.,	660 00	
Charles Everett, (paid by)	155 00	$3,818 39
Appropriation,	3,000 00	
Amount of Expenses,	3,818 39	
Overdrawn,	818 39	

For Payment of City Debt.

Cambridge Bank,	5,000 00	$5,000 00
Appropriation,	5,000 00	
Amount of Expenses,	5,000 00	

For Fuel for the City.

B. F. Ellenwood, wood and bark,		338 03	
Noble & Sturtevant, coal,		495 92	
David Bibber, freight,		240 15	$1,074 10
Appropriation,	1,000 00		
Additional do.,	100 00	1,100 00	
Amount of Expenses,	1,074 10		
Transferred,	25 00	1,099 10	
Balance unexpended,		90	

For Salaries of City Officers.

James D. Green, Mayor, 3 mo.	150 00
Sidney Willard, " 9 mo.	450 00
Lucius R. Paige, City Clerk,	650 00
Abel W. Bruce, City Treasurer,	262 50
Charles S. Newell, Clerk Common Council,	100 00
Amount carried forward,	1,612 50

Amount brought forward,		1,612 50	
R. Litchfield, jr., City Messenger,		275 00	
Board of Assessors,		575 00	
Samuel Slocomb, Collector of Taxes,		500 00	
Abraham Edwards, City Marshal, 9 mo.		337 50	
Samuel Sanders, Chief Engineer,		100 00	
F. L. Chapman, Ass't. "		25 00	
Thos. G. Hovey, " "		25 00	
William Twist, " "		25 00	
L. B. Watts, " " 9 mo.		18 75	$3,493 75
Appropriation,		4,500 00	
Amount of Expenses,	3,493 75		
Transferred,	1,000 00	4,493 75	
Balance unexpended,		6 25	

For Incidental Expenses.

Heirs of A. Moore, land to widen Harvard st.,	100 00
John Allen, watering streets,	400 00
C. Whitton, "	200 00
E. McCue, "	400 00
U. J. Daily, "	300 00
E. Marston, med. attendance on Mrs. Johnson,	50 00
J. Johnson, damage on bridge,	400 00
Hiram Fogg, " "	25 75
E. Connell, " at fire,	3 00
Cross, Brown & Mellen, moving house,	30 00
Malachi Eagan, " "	11 00
Daniel Murphy, " "	5 00
Larkin Holt, " "	4 00
Emery Willard, " "	3 00
Wm. Saunders, signs and posts,	5 50
Wm. Saunders, building fence,	134 39
Levi Perkins, " "	17 66
Burrage & Gale, lumber, "	14 89
Burrage & Gale, " hayscales,	20 04
Amount carried forward,	2,124 13

Amount brought forward,		2,124 13
C. J. Upham, sealing hayscales,		10 00
John B. Locke, repairing "		26 80
Levi Perkins, " pound,		80
S. Hancock, " pump,		2 75
John Pear, " bell,		3 00
Bruce & Gregory, furniture, (City Hall,)		7 83
R. Litchfield, jr., " "		3 12
D. U. Chamberlin, lock, "		75
W. Hackett, labor, "		1 25
C. Wood & Co., oil, "		80 55
Ozias Clark, fitting up Ward-room,		26 86
Doe & Hazelton, furniture, "		67 30
Jarves & Cormerais, chandelier,"		30 00
George Lincoln, steps, "		2 00
Hiram Welch, care of "		2 00
Sec. Universalist Soc., rent of "		12 00
B. Binney, (agent,) " land,		13 33
R. Litchfield, jr., distributing notices,		47 00
S. Slocomb, " "		20 74
J. Sanderson, " "		11 50
John Bryant, " "		6 00
T. C. Kilborn, " "		4 00
B. W. Gibbs, care of City Clock,		20 00
R. Litchfield, jr., moving furniture,		4 00
John Bryant, " dead body,		5 00
Patrick Quinn, burying animals,		1 00
R. Litchfield, jr., " "		50
Hiram Welch, " "		4 00
A. Edwards, " "		2 75
J. Sanderson, " "		50
C. Johnson, " "		2 50
Samuel Holt, labor,		33 00
H. Welch, p'd for "		2 68
James Lang, "		1 50
A. Richardson, " and lumber,		6 95
S. Slocomb, paid sundry persons,		8 00
Amount carried forward,		2,596 19

Amount brought forward,	2,596 19	
C. A. Kimball, use of carriage,	2 50	
Abel Willard, " "	2 50	
Metcalf & Co., books for hay-weighers,	20 00	
J. D. Pearson, " and stationery,	9 30	
Bruce & Gregory, "	16 27	
W. Hunnewell, "	1 44	
R. Litchfield, jr., p'd for "	12 50	
T. J. Whittemore, postage,	9 54	
Town of Somerville, legal costs,	53 35	
S. Greenleaf, " services,	5 00	
B. W. Whitney, " "	10 00	
Samuel Pond, witness fees,	2 00	
Samuel Slocomb, services,	7 00	
Jonas Wyeth, 2d, "	3 00	
Lucius R. Paige, searching City and County and making description of streets	75 00	
Caleb Hayden, searching records,	7 75	
Elias Phinney, copy of "	1 00	
Caleb Hayden, abstract of deeds,	30 00	
J. Sanderson, taking census of births,	5 40	
R. Litchfield, jr., " "	12 20	
S. Slocomb, " "	8 85	
Lucius R. Paige, recording births and deaths,	54 56	
Props. Cambridge Chronicle, printing,	258 59	
Props. Daily Advertiser, "	1 88	
Metcalf & Co., "	61 00	
Abel W. Bruce, travelling expenses,	4 78	
Amos Munroe, watering trees,	50	
A. Willard, weighing stones,	1 95	
Whitney, Brackett & Co., steps,	1 50	
Eaton & Haley, putting up funnel,	63	$3,276 18

Expense of Ship Fever Patients.

W. W. Wellington, medical services,	169 00	
Henry Thayer, medicines,	4 50	
Amount carried forward,	173 50	$3,276 18

Amount brought forward,		173 50	3,276 18
G. W. White, rent of rooms, furniture, care supplies, &c.,		197 13	370 63
			$3,646 81
Appropriation,		6,000 00	
Amount of Expenses,	3,646 81		
Transferred,	2,712 09	6,358 90	
Overdrawn,*		358 90	

* Deducting from the amount of expenses $650, refunded for watering streets, and $370 63, to be refunded by the State, for Ship Fever Patients, the whole expense is $2,626 18, and the appropriation is not overdrawn, but a balance of $661 73 remains unexpended.

Recapitulation of Expenditures for the year ending March 1, 1849.

	Expenditures.	Original Appropriations.	Added or Subtracted.	Appropriations as altered.	Balances Unexpended.	Amount overdrawn.
Instruction of Public Schools,	$17,516 92	$ 17,000 00	+ 516 92	$ 17,516 92		
Repairs, Care, &c., of School Houses,	2,949 62	2,000 00	+ 950 00	2,950 00	38	
New School Houses,	14,909 20	13,500 00	+ 1,425 00	14,925 00	15 80	
Philosophical appar. for High School,	700 00	700 00		700 00		
Alms House,	5,242 95	4,500 00	+ 750 00	5,250 00	7 05	
Repairs of Roads,	13,737 61	8,000 00	+ 5,600 00	13,600 00		137 61
Repairs of Bridges,	4,019 68	2,000 00	+ 2,200 00	4,200 00	180 32	
Reservoirs and Drains,	1,122 87	1,500 00	— 377 13	1,122 87		
Police and Watch,	3,657 06	4,000 00	— 300 00	3,700 00	42 94	
Fire Department,	4,496 22	5,000 00	— 500 00	4,500 00	3 78	
Poll Taxes to Enginemen,	43 50	250 00	— 200 00	50 00	6 50	
Bell Ringing,	135 00	150 00		150 00	15 00	
Burial Grounds,	72 30	200 00	— 127 70	72 30		
Interest and Bank Discounts,	3,818 39	3,000 00		3,090 00		818 39
Payment of City Debt,	5,000 00	5,000 00		5,000 00		
Fuel for the City,	1,074 10	1,000 00	+ 75 00	1,075 00	90	
Salaries of City Officers,	3,493 75	4,500 00	— 1,000 00	3,500 00	6 25	
Incidental Expenses,	3,646 81	6,000 00	— 2,712 09	3,287 91		358 90
Total Expenditures,	85,635 98	78,300 00		84,600 00	278 92	1,314 90
	84,600 00					278 92
Expenditure more than Appropriation,	1,035 98				Excess of overdraft,	1,035 98

DR. CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, *in account with* ABEL W. BRUCE, *Treasurer.* CR.

1849.			1849.		
March.	To paid sundry orders drawn by the Mayor,	$86,581 17	March.	By Balance from last year,	$4,992 04
	" " " Notes, Cambridge Bank,	16,000 00		Cash rec'd on Loan of Samuel Slocomb,	4,160 00
	" " Note, Samuel Slocomb,	2,100 00		" " Fines for Breach of City Ordinances,	218 13
	" " " Lowell Institution for Savings,	10,000 00		" " J. C. Prentiss, Hay Weigher,	29 39
	" " " Charles Valentine & Co.,	5,000 00		" " J. C. Holmes, " "	77 66
	" " " Childs & James,	1,000 00		" " S. S Green, for sale of Schoolhouse,	137 05
	" Cash in Treasurer's hands,	1,897 17		" " Geo. W. White, on account of Almshouse,	65 13
				" " Samuel Palmer, for sale of two horses,	100 00
				" " A. P. Sherman, for rent of School-room,	25 00
				" " State, for Pauper account,	1,365 66
				" " " " Small Pox "	400 94
				" " City Clerk, fines for unlicensed dogs,	2 10
				" " " " for Dog Tax,	374 00
				" " Little & Brown, Drain Tax,	25 00
				" " Geo. Stevens, for sale of old plank,	3 00
				" " E. T. Hastings, for labor done by City,	33 00
				" " Dr. Beck, " " " "	26 94
				" " Jesse Hall, for Gravel,	4 75
				" " Charles Wood, for use of Land,	7 00
				" " Richardson & Houghton, Note and Interest,	261 54
				" " Charles Valentine, " "	664 90
				" " Town of West Cambridge, for 1847,	90 02
				" " " " " " 1848,	228 10
				" " Subscription for Watering Streets,	650 00
				" " Abbie Dalton, for rent of Schoolroom,	12 50
				" " Royal Morse, for sale of old plank,	47 16
				" " on Loan of Child & James,	1,000 00
				" " Saml. Sanders, for sale of old Engine Hose,	14 24
				" " State School Fund,	510 37
				" " City of Charlestown,	200 00
				" " R. Litchfield, jr., for use of City Hall,	48 50
				" " H. W. Longfellow, for labor done by City,	37 40
				" " on Loan of Charles Valentine & Co.,	5,000 00
				" " " " Cambridge Bank,	16,000 00
				" " " " J M. Lassell,	800 00
				" " " " Lowell Institution for Savings,	16,760 00
				" " Balance of Int. of Loan " " "	280 98
				" " on Loan of J. E. Thayer & Brother,	10,000 00
				" " " " Gannett, Balch & Co.,	5,000 00
				" " Town of Brighton,	220 90
				" " Abel Willard, Hay Weigher,	86 88
				" " S. S. Green, " "	113 75
				" " S. Slocomb, Taxes for 1844,	7 01
				" " " " " 1846,	292 25
				" " " " " 1847,	62 10
				" " " " " 1848,	52,202 95
		$122,578 34			$122,578 34

March 1. Order drawn and remaining unpaid, $717 10

March 1. By Balance of Cash in Treasurer's hands, $1,897 17.

Cambridge, March, 1849.

ABEL W. BRUCE, *Treasurer.*

Amount of the City Debt, March 1, 1849.

One Note due Lowell Institution for Savings, dated Dec. 16, 1846, payable in five years, with interest at 5 1-2 per cent.,	$7,000 00
One Note due P. Nutting, dated Oct. 25, 1847, payable on demand, with interest at 6 per cent.,	1,861 27
One Note due Lowell Institution for Savings, dated Feb. 24, 1848, payable in annual instalments of $5,000, beginning six years from date, with interest at 5 3-4 per cent.,	25,000 00
One Note due J. M. Lassell, dated July 18, 1848, payable on demand, with interest at 6 per cent.,	800 00
One Note due Samuel Slocomb, dated July 29, 1848, payable in ten years, with interest at 6 per ct.,	2,000 00
Two Notes due J. E. Thayer & Brother, dated Dec. 9, 1848, payable in six months, with interest at 6 per cent.,	10,000 00
One Note due Gannett, Balch & Co., dated Jan. 30, 1849, payable in three months, with interest at 6 per cent.,	5,000 00
	$51,661 27

Amount of Debts due the City.

John C. Dodge, note,	$766 50
Charles Valentine, note,	563 00
Charles Valentine, note,	563 00
Richardson & Houghton, note,	233 00
J. C. Prentiss, hay weighing,	31 39
Town of Lexington, Bridge account for 1847–8,	378 75
	$2,535 64

REPORT

Concerning the Real and Personal Property of the City.

THE Sub-Committee who were charged with the duty of examining the Personal Property of the Almshouse Establishment, and to report a Schedule of all the Property, Real and Personal, belonging to the City, with its value, have attended to the duty assigned them, and report the following Schedules:

Personal Property connected with the Almshouse Establishment, according to an Inventory taken by the Overseers of the Poor, March 1st, 1849.

Carpenter's stock and tools,		$232 80
Cloth, Clothing, &c.,		348 95
Furniture,		760 50
" for Overseers' office,		70 00
Stores and provisions,		339 20
Horses,		450 00
Pigs, Cows, and Poultry,		119 00
Manure,		120 00
Blacksmith's tools,		15 00
Fuel,		248 00
Wagons, Carts, Sleds, and Harnesses,		228 00
Hay,		140 00
Barn Furniture,		36 00
Shoemaker's tools, leather, &c.,		50 90
Medicines and Hospital furniture,		60 00
100,000 Skewers,		25 00
Farming utensils, and other tools,		210 78
Kitchen Furniture,		161 60
Bakehouse and washroom furniture,		87 05
Cash on hand,	45 61	
Debts due the Almshouse,	133 16	178 77
		$3,881 55

Real and Personal Property of the City.

The Public Commons.		
Burial Grounds, Ward I.		
" " " II.		
Winthrop Square.		
Gerry's Landing and passage-way.		
Almshouse lot and buildings,		$25,000 00
City Hall and land,		6,000 00
Lots on former Almshouse land, viz: 8, 9, 10 and 12,		5,000 00
Three Schoolhouses and land in Ward I,		14,000 00
Nine " " " II,		36,000 00
Four " " " III,		29,500 00
Five Hay Scales,		500 00
Pound and lot,		1,000 00
Nine horses,		1,050 00
Six carts,		275 00
Eleven harnesses,		90 00
Three sleds,		60 00
Pump, horse-power, and saws,		50 00
Utensils for road work,		100 00
Three thousand tons broken stone,		1,800 00
Five hundred tons paving stones,	300 00	
Deduct part not paid,	100 00	200 00
Seventy-five loads paving gravel,		75 00
		$120,700 00

Real and Personal Property connected with the Fire Department, according to an estimate made by the Chief Engineer, March 1, 1849.

Engine No. 1, and apparatus,	800 00
" " 2, "	750 00
" " 3, "	800 00
" " 4, "	800 00
" " 5, "	300 00
" " 6, "	1,000 00
Hook & Ladder and apparatus,	250 00
House and land, No. 1,	800 00
" " " 2, used also by H. & L. Co.,	1,600 00
" No. 3, worthless; land,	500 00
House No. 4, worthless; land,	500 00
" " 6,	500 00
Engine House and land, Fourth street, Ward III,	800 00
	$9,400 00

RECAPITULATION.

Personal Property of the Almshouse,	$3,881 55
Real and Personal Property of the City,	120,700 00
Property of the Fire Department,	9,400 00
Total,	$133,981 55

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS WHITTEMORE,
AARON RICE,
GEORGE CUMMINGS,
} *Sub-Committee.*

REPORT

OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1849.

The Overseers of the Poor, believing that the management of the Almshouse Establishment is not sufficiently well understood by the citizens in general, and that many have very serious misapprehensions concerning the expense of supporting the poor, consider it due, as well to themselves as to the city, to make a brief statement of the condition and affairs of the House.

If those persons only were provided for, whom the law *compels* us to take care of, a very small establishment would answer our purpose. But it is well known that in the cities and towns near the seaports, there is a great and increasing population of destitute foreigners, some of whom are either unable to work, or to get employment at all seasons of the year, and who, if not taken care of by the Overseers of the Poor, would become a great burden to humane individuals, or be subjected to extreme suffering, or tempted, it might be, to the commission of crimes injurious to the public peace. It is for such persons, chiefly, that this city, like all the neighboring cities and towns, necessarily incurs great expense. The allowance towards their support made by the Commonwealth, namely, seven cents a day for each State pauper, is less than a third part of the cost of their maintenance; to say nothing of the expense of occasional nursing and of medical attendance and prescriptions.

Notwithstanding all the fortitude which the Overseers of this city are compelled to exercise in conflict both with importunate demands for shelter and support on the part of the destitute, and with their own feelings of humanity, it is impossible, in the inclement season of the year, to resist all applications for admission to the house, so

long as room shall be left for an applicant. This has been peculiarly the case during the last winter; so much so, that a greater number has been admitted than in any previous year, much to the inconvenience of the family of the Warden, and beyond the supposed complement for filling the apartments.

The poor we have always with us; and though charity begins at home, it must not end there. The inhabitants of Cambridge, of both sexes, are not behind those of any other place in their labors and contributions for the relief of the poor in their midst. The feeling which prompts this charity at home, is the same that prompts the christian answer to the question, "who is neighbor"—to the distressed?—namely, he that showeth mercy on them.

We take it for granted that no good citizen will complain of the expense absolutely necessary for the health and comfort of those who can find no other home than the house provided for the poor. This is all that is aimed at by the Overseers; and it is believed by them, that no other establishment of the kind is managed with greater economy, where reasonable regard is had to the health and comfort of the inmates. In fact, true economy requires as much as this; for, if debility and disease occur from want of cleanliness, from providing unwholesome food, or from any neglect on the part of the Superintendent of such an institution, the expense in the end may increase in manifold proportion to the paltry savings of labor and money in the beginning.

The Overseers have stated monthly meetings; at which they examine all parts of the house, and see the inmates. They acquaint themselves with all the economical arrangements of the establishment, see that the purchases of provisions and clothing are made at the least cost that is consistent with suitable quality, and carefully examine the accounts for the same.

The Warden and his wife are faithful in their duties; systematic in the arrangement of the meals of the paupers from day to day; and the paupers appear to be satisfied with their condition.

The average number in the Almshouse, during the last year, was ninety; and we believe that the following statements will show, to the satisfaction of the citizens, that there has been no wasteful expenditure for their support.

The appropriation made for this purpose at the beginning of the Municipal year was,		$4,500 00
Additional appropriation,		750 00
		5,250 00
Paid for support of paupers out of the Almshouse, as follows :—		
John Sawin's bill,	42 67	
Town of Somerville, for support of pauper,	20 85	
State Lunatic Hospital, " "	10 33	
House of Correction, (Middlesex,)	16 08	
County of Middlesex Lunatic Hospital,	130 71	
Suffolk County House of Correction,	65 00	
Bills paid to dealers for fuel delivered by order,	66 88	
Sundry bills paid by Warden, charged in his account,	82 66	
Wood and coal delivered to paupers out of the House,	98 23	
Persons sent to the Workhouse for crime, supported from the House,	161 29	
	$694 50	
Repairs and alterations in buildings, not estiin the original appropriation,	432 90	
Uuexpended balance of appropriation,	7 05	$1,134 45
		$4,115 55

Thus it appears that, deducting from the whole appropriation certain extraordinary and unavoidable expenses, which could not have been foreseen and estimated by the Committee on Finance, the demands of the Overseers upon the Treasurer have fallen below the original appropriation.

If we add to these charges for repairs, and extraordinary expenses out of the House, the small allowance due from the Commonwealth towards the support of State paupers, namely,	$1,419 03	
Amount carried forward,	$1,419 03	

Amount brought forward,	1,419 03	
And also articles furnished to Ship Fever patients, to be refunded to the Treasury,	15 80	1,434 83
And deduct this sum from		4,115 55
It will be perceived that we have drawn from the Treasury for the ordinary expenses of the Almshouse,		$2,680 72
Add to this, for fuel for the House, as nearly as it can be estimated,		224 00
And the amount is,		$2,904 72

Amounting for each pauper to $32 27 1-2 a year.

This aggregate, namely $2,904 72, is all that has been expended in the House from the Treasury, for ordinary expenses, after deducting the sums to be refunded, and including the salaries of the Warden and Visiting Physician, which are paid out of the appropriation. The additional expenses are paid from the proceeds of labor in the House, and the products of the land, cultivated by the Warden, with one hired man, and such assistance as can be obtained from the paupers.

The value of proceeds from labor, and products of the land, together with the value of Swine raised and fed, are as follows, viz:

Work done in Oakum Room from March 1, 1848, to March 1, 1849:		
Picking hair,	205 61	
Making skewers,	12 50	$218 11
Raised 2,500 lbs. pork, at 6 1-4 cts.,	156 25	156 25
Raised 500 bush. potatoes, at 75 cts.,	375 00	
4000 cabbages, at 5 cts.,	200 00	
200 bush. beets, at 40 cts.,	80 00	
150 " parsnips and carrots, 33 1-3 cts.,	50 00	
200 lbs. herbs (dried) at 15 cts.,	30 00	
60 bush. onions, at 62 1-2 cts.,	37 50	
Amount carried forward,	$772 50	$374 36

Amount brought forward,	772 50	374 36
325 boxes strawberries, at 20 cts.,	65 00	
12 tons English hay, at $15,	180 00	
100 bush. ruta baga, &c., 33 1-3 cts.,	33 33	
Hot-bed plants,	21 00	1,071 83
		$1,446 19

Rec'd for picking hair and making skewers,	218 11	
" " pork, sold,	82 84	
" " vegetables, strawberries, &c.,	325 80	
Consumed at the House, and on hand,	819 44	$1,446 19

The account current of the Warden, from March 1, 1848, to March 1, 1849, shows,

Receipts,	$980 03
Expenditures,	934 42
Unexpended,	$45 61

The account current consists of a great variety of items, from a few cents to fifty dollars, chiefly for various small articles for the house, and for paying small charges against the city from other cities and towns, &c. His accounts are examined monthly by the Overseers.

It is impossible, situated, as Cambridge is, in the immediate vicinity of Boston, where land is valued at a rate so far beyond what it is worth for cultivation, that there can be any near approximation to a self-sustaining institution for the support of the poor. The Warden succeeded well, during the past year, in beginning to cultivate a portion of the Almshouse land for a vegetable and fruit garden. In the season now opening, should it prove as favorable as the average seasons for culture and products, there is every reason to expect a considerable increase of production beyond the last. From his well known skill in this department, and from his industrious application of it, we have no doubt that the Warden will accomplish all that can be expected of him in this undertaking.

Annexed is the account of Fuel delivered from the Almshouse, and put into the places provided for it; followed by the Report of the Visiting Physician.

Account of Fuel delivered at the different Schoolhouses, and other Public Buildings, from the Almshouse, from March 1, 1848, *to March* 1, 1849.

WARD ONE.

Auburn School, 11 1-2 tons coal,	72 00	
3-4 cord of wood,	6 00	$78 00
Washington School, 10 tons coal,	63 00	
1 1-4 cord of wood,	10 00	73 00
North School, 10 3-4 tons coal,	67 50	
2 7-8 cords of wood,	23 00	90 50

WARD TWO.

Harvard School, 13 1-2 tons coal,	85 11	
3 cords of wood,	24 00	109 11
Broadway School, 8 1-2 tons coal,	52 50	
2 1-2 cords wood,	20 00	72 50
High School, 23 tons coal,	138 00	
2 1-4 cords of wood,	18 00	156 00
Franklin Schools, 11 tons coal,	69 00	
1 1-4 cord of wood,	10 00	79 00
Mason School, 6 tons coal,	36 00	
2 cords of wood and bark,	16 00	52 00
Centre School, 7 1-2 tons coal,	45 00	
1 1-4 cords of wood and bark,	10 00	55 00
Bridge School, 4 3-4 tons coal,	28 50	
1 1-8 cord of wood and bark,	9 00	37 50
Boardman School, 3 tons coal,	18 00	
1-4 cord of wood,	2 00	20 00

WARD THREE.

Putnam School, 22 3-4 tons coal,	136 50	
2 5-8 cords of wood and bark,	21 00	157 50
Thorndike School, 9 tons coal,	57 00	
2 1-4 cords of wood,	18 00	75 00
Otis School, 16 tons coal,	103 50	
3 1-8 cords of wood,	25 00	128 50
North Third St. School, 9 tons coal,	58 50	
1 3-8 cords of wood,	11 00	69 50
Amount carried forward,		$1,253 11

Amount brought forward,		1,253 11
City Hall, 4 1-2 tons coal,	27 75	
1 1-2 cords of wood,	12 00	39 75
Watchhouse, Ward I, 2 tons coal		12 00
" " II, 1 1-2 ton coal,	9 75	
1-2 foot of wood,	50	10 25
" " III, 800 lbs. coal,		2 66
Engine house, " I, 1-4 ton coal,		1 50
Total amount,		$1,319 27

In making this report, the Overseers have studied to be as brief as justice to themselves would admit. But the statements and explanations are sufficient, they believe, to show that no inconsiderable portion of time is spent in the important trust committed to them. During a large portion of the year, also, in examining petitioners who present themselves almost daily for admission to the House, they have a very painful duty to perform, after having admitted such as cannot be denied; namely, in rejecting those who cannot be received; painful, even if the vices of the petitioners have rendered them unworthy; and especially so, if misfortunes beyond their control have obliged them to pray for relief.

For and by order of the Overseers of the Poor,

SIDNEY WILLARD,
WILLIAM A. HALL,
EDWARD T. WHITNEY,
} *Committee.*

REPORT

Of the Visiting Physician of the Almshouse.

To the Board of Overseers of the City of Cambridge:

GENTLEMEN:—I submit to you a Table, containing a list of the patients who have been under medical treatment at the Hospital connected with the Almshouse during the year ending March 1, 1849. I have also added a few facts in relation to each.

The following is a summary of the Table:

Under treatment, March 1, 1848,		5
Admitted during the year,		53
		58
Discharged, cured,	32	
" relieved,	7	
Died,	15	
Remaining under treatment,	4	58

The diseases terminating fatally were as follows:

Pulmonary Consumption,	6
Dropsy on Brain,	2
Typhoid Fever,	2
Infantile Cholera,	2
Inflammation of Lungs,	1
Dysentery,	1
Old age,	1
	15

No record has been kept of the cases which were not sufficiently serious to require admission to the Hospital.

Seven cases of Ship Fever were admitted to the Ship Fever Hospital. Five of these were transferred to the Almshouse during convalescence, and after all danger from contagion had passed. All ultimately recovered.

Very respectfully,

W. W. WELLINGTON,
Physician to Almshouse.

Cambridge, March 1, 1849.

Record of Cases treated in the Almshouse Hospital during the Year ending March 1, 1849.

No.	Name.	Age.	Admitted.	Occupation.	Birth-place.	Disorder.	Result.
1.	Thomas Duncan,	68,	Jan. 1,	laborer,	Ireland,	Chronic Bronchitis,	relieved.
2.	Bridget Mc Gennis,	40,	Jan. 24,		"	Ship Fever, (sequelæ of)	left May 1st, much relieved.
3.	Patrick Fitz Gerald,	30,	Feb. 7,	laborer,	"	Phthisis,	died April 5.
4.	Nicholas Dowd,	71,	Feb. 26,	laborer,	"	Bronchitis,	recovered.
5.	Bridget Mc Cade,	24,	Feb. 28,	servant,	"	Dysentery,	"
6.	Ann Burns,	26,	March 1,		"	Phthisis,	died May 28.
7.	David Lonergan,	35,	March 13,	blacksmith,	"	Bronchitis,	recovered.
8.	Edward Butler,	50,	March 18,	laborer,	Massachusetts,	Bronchitis,	"
9.	Martha A. Dunnin,	3,	March 18,		"	Inflam. of Eye,	"
10.	Philip Wallace,	2,	March 18,		"	Meningitis,	died March 31.
11.	Johanna Calaher,	33,	March 24,		Ireland,	Bronchitis,	recovered.
12.	Justin Morse,	57,	March 28,	laborer,	Massachusetts,	Colic,	"
13.	Bridget O'Harra,	20,	March 29,	servant,	Ireland,	Childbirth,	"
14.	Catharine Hurley,	60,	April 8,		"	Inflam. of Eyes,	"
15.	Ellen Doghoty,	19,	April 11,		"	Childbirth,	"
16.	Michael Grady,	25,	April 11,	laborer,	"	Del. Tremens,	left, relieved.
17.	Amos Bean,	42,	April 25,	laborer,	N. Hampshire,	Injury of Spine,	left July 8, relieved.
18.	Francis Kelly,	8 mo.	April 25,		Massachusetts,	Phthisis,	died June 23.
19.	Peter Reynolds,	50,	May 17,	laborer,	Ireland,	Bronchitis,	recovered.
20.	Sarah Beal,	31,	June 2,	nurse,	"	Typh. Fever,	died June 8.
21.	Johanna Brown,	36,	June 8,	servant,	England,	Typh. Fever,	recovered.
22.	John Timerny,	50,	June 10,	laborer,	Ireland,	Pneumonia,	died June 16.
23.	Jane Mc Kee,	51,	June 10,	servant,	"	Phthisis,	died Dec. 24.
24.	James Mc Kenley,	6,	June 14,		Massachusetts,	Erysipelas,	recovered.
25.	William Meharg,	32,	June 21,	laborer,	Ireland,	Fract. of Olecranon,	"

26.	Bridget Cosgriva,	20,	June 21,	servant,	"	Parotitis,	"
27.	John Hughes,	23,	July 5,	laborer,	"	Typh. Fever,	"
28.	Dan. Gallagher,	24,	July 7,	laborer,	"	Rheumatism,	"
29.	Rebecca Cox,	78,	July 13,		Massachusetts,	Old Age,	died July 15,
30.	Thomas Lynch,	43,	July 14,	laborer,	Ireland,	Dysentery,	recovered.
31.	Benj. Beal,	9 mo,	July 23,		Massachusetts,	Diarrhea,	"
32.	Elizabeth Cain,	4 mo,	Aug. 1,		"	Cholera Infantum,	died August 4.
33.	Martha A. Dunham,	3,	Aug. 4,		"	Meningitis,	died August 17.
34.	Thomas Cordy,	40,	Aug. 18,	laborer, [ker	Ireland,	Intermittent Fever,	recovered.
35.	Robert Murdock,	38,	Aug. 22,	cabinet ma-	Scotland,	Dysentery,	"
36.	Michael Greney,	19,	Aug. 28,	laborer,	Ireland,	Dysentery,	died Sept. 13.
37.	Thomas Hiller,	37,	Sept. 1,	rope maker,	Massachusetts,	Phthisis,	died Oct. 25.
38.	Richard Collins,	58,	Sept. 15,	tailor,	Ireland,	Del. Tremens,	recovered.
39.	Hugh Mc Quid,	44,	Sept. 16,	stone mason,	"	Dysentery,	"
40.	Thomas Lynch,	44,	Sept. 16,	laborer,	"	Inflam. of Eye,	relieved.
41.	Mary Cefferson,	23,	Sept. 20,	servant,	N. Brunswick,	Childbirth,	recovered.
42.	Bridget Clayton,	48,	Oct. 3,		Ireland,	Fract. of Ulna,	"
43.	Henry C. Morrison,	52,	Oct. 28,	machinist,	Massachusetts,	Paralysis from Intemperance,	relieved.
44.	Ellen Murphy,	38,	Oct. 28,		Ireland,	Inflam. of Eye,	
45.	James Sullivan,	67,	Nov. 3,	laborer,	"	Phthisis,	died Nov. 19.
46.	Michael O'Brien,	34,	Nov. 21,	laborer,	"	Injury of Head,	relieved.
47.	Augustus Green,	9,	Nov. 21,		Massachusetts,	Abscess on Neck,	recovered.
48.	Susan Magunnagle,	40,	Nov. 22,		Ireland,	Rheumatism,	"
49.	James Dangley,	71,	Dec. 3,	gardener,	"	Bronchitis,	"
50.	N. Watson.	30,	Dec. 4,	laborer,	"	Typh. Fever,	died Dec. 19.
51.	Wm. Johnson,	51,	Dec. 30,	laborer,	Nova Scotia,	Bronchitis,	recovered.
52.	Paul Oliver,	42,	Jan. 3,	laborer,	St. Domingo,	Bronchitis,	"
53.	Nicholas Dowd,	72,	Jan. 3,	laborer,	Ireland,	Bronchitis,	"
54.	Betsy Thomson,	52,	Jan. 8,		Connecticut,	Frost bite,	
55.	Pat. Trainer,	65,	Jan. 10,	laborer,	Ireland,	Bronchitis,	recovered.
56.	Alvan Harris,	35,	Feb. 1,		Massachusetts,	Frost-bite,	
57.	Michael Churchill,	55,	Feb. 20,	laborer,	Ireland,	Rheumatism,	
58.	John Harvard,*	10 days,	May 18,		Massachusetts,	Cholera Infantum,	died June 11.

*A foundling—found in College Yard.

Tabular View of the Schools in Cambridge, at the end of the Winter Term, February, 1849.

Name and Grade of School.	Location.	Names of Teachers. Principal.	Assistant.	Salary of Prin.	Salary of Ass't.	Am't of Salary.	Whole No. for the Summer Term.	Whole No. for the Winter Term.	Average Attend. Summer Term.	Average Attend. Winter Term.
			Thomas Chase,		700					
Central High.	Amory St.	Elbridge Smith.	N. W. Manning,	1500	300	2800	109	129	87	100
			Abbie Dalton.		300					
Grammar.										
Auburn.	School Court.	D. Mansfield.	Emily Cutler.	1000	300	1300	114	79	70	64
			Emily James,		300					
Harvard.	Harvard Street.	A. B. Magoun.	Helen M. Clapp.	1000	300	1600	218	147	128	112
North.	North Avenue.	L. B. Monroe.		800		800	49	50	35	38
Mason.	State St.	A. C. Smith.	E. H. Chadbourne.	1000	300	1300	132	119	79	79
Broadway.	Broadway.	B. W. Roberts.		800		800	58	80	47	63
Otis.	Otis St.	N. K. Noble.	M. A. Smith.	1000	300	1300	114	101	82	81
Putnam.	So. Fourth St.	J. M. Lassell.	S. M. Burnham.	1000	300	1300	87	115	65	83
Middle.										
Washington.	Garden St.	Charlotte E. Blood.		300		300	105	92	47	63
Franklin.	Franklin St.	Lucretia Clapp.		300		300	67	66	56	42
Dana Hill.	Centre St.	Sophia Studley.		300		300	36	47	30	35
Harvard.	Harvard St.	L. A. Skilton.		300		300	76	67	64	53
Mason.	State St.	Mercy Burrill.	E. A. Denton.	300	200	500	116	106	73	71
Thorndike.	Thorndike St.	S. E. Strickland.		300		300	81	70	48	52
Otis.	Otis St.	H. M. Ireson.		300		300	84	84	51	54
North.	No. Third St.	M. E. Hurd.		300		300	65	77	39	50
Primary.										
Washington.	Garden St.	A. M. Ireson.		275		275	88	80	50	46
Franklin.	Franklin St.	D. H. Chadbourne.		275		275	86	91	56	54
Harvard.	Harvard St.	A. L. Magoun.		275		275	88	56	56	42
Broadway.	Broadway.	A. E. Conant.	Ellen Lewis.	275	150	425	129	131	79	90
Putnam.	So. Fourth St.	F. N. Smith.		275		275	64	66	49	53
Otis.	Otis St.	M. A. Rice.		275		275	113	100	67	62
Eastern.	So. Fourth St.	A. L. Burnham.		275		275	60	66	50	54
Alphabet.										
Auburn.	School Court.	M. S. Gould.		275		275	100	100	60	59
Franklin.	Franklin St.	M. A. Tarbell.		275		275	120	99	61	69
Boardman.	School St.	Adelia E. Conant.		275		275	154	139	76	81
North.	North Third St.	F. A. Buffum.		275		275	144	109	70	60
Thorndike.	Thorndike St.	C. A. Granger.		275		275	107	98	80	50
Mixed.										
North.	North Avenue.	S. E. Wiggin.		275		275	89	92	52	62
Dana Hill.	Centre St.	Caroline Wason.		275		275	40	58	32	41
Amory.	Amory St.	L. M. Demmon.		275		275	49	54	33	36
Bridge.	Lower Port.	Jane a inger.		275		275	75	69	47	48
		C. Plagge, teacher of Music in all the Schools,				700				

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR ENDING APRIL 2, 1849.

In making their Annual Report, for distribution among the inhabitants of the city, the Committee comply with an established usage. They do not, however, regard this compliance merely as a matter of form; believing that all good citizens, while they cheerfully submit to pay their money for everything necessary for the elementary education of the children of the city, expect, and may reasonably demand, evidence that it is judiciously expended. In regard to the expenditures of the School Committee, there is a diversity of opinion among the people, which is entitled to respectful consideration. The Committee, being a part of the tax-paying community, have the same motives for an economical expenditure of money as their neighbors; and with them, also, they have only a common interest in providing suitable accommodations for the children, and procuring teachers sufficiently competent in learning, and skilful in imparting instruction, to take charge of the schools of different gradations. They expect in the sequel to show that what they have done for these purposes, is intended not for an ostentatious display of generosity; not for vain boasting of what they do more than others; but for the well-being of the Schools, and for guarding against their degenerating, and falling below the standard to which, by great exertions in past years, they have been raised.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The regular meetings of the Committee are held monthly; and special meetings take place whenever occasions require. These meetings have been well attended, and at none of them has there failed to be a member present from the third Ward, although for several months there has been a vacancy in that Ward, and the

whole duty of the Ward, so far as it devolves on the members there residing, as a Sub-Committee, has been discharged by him.

At the meetings of the Committee, besides examining and acting upon the accounts that have been audited by the Sub-Committees, everything that has occurred during the intervals relating to the condition of the Schools; to what has been done for them by the Sub-Committees; to their wants, so far as they can be supplied by the powers entrusted to the Committee; to defects in government, or instruction, on the part of the teachers; to changes of School books; to choice of teachers to fill vacancies; and to various prudential matters, is presented by the several members of the Board; so that whatever has been known by one comes to be known by all, and what has been thought of by individual members receives the attention of the whole Board.

For several past, successive years, some of the members of the committee of the preceding year have been re-elected, and thus became members of the new Board with the benefit of past experience. This circumstance has been favorable to consistency of measures. While it has prevented any sudden revolutions, always dangerous, and thus uncalled for by the circumstance here adverted to, it has at the same time, from a full knowledge of the past, been conducive to progress and prudent reform. From this circumstance, the gradation of Schools, formerly so little regarded in the system—if system it could be called—of the Common Schools, has been perfected, and does not admit, so far as the Committee can perceive, of any material improvement. From local circumstances, as will be seen in remarks on the several Schools, it is not yet fully applied; but the few exceptions do not invalidate the rule.

Besides the quarterly examinations and monthly visits to the Schools, the Committee have, without giving notice, and at various times, spent a portion of the day in the Schools of the Ward in which they severally reside, to witness the modes of government and instruction when no visitors were expected. They have always found the teachers gratified by these unceremonious calls, and have sometimes been more favorably impressed by the appearance of a school at a casual visit, than at an examination that has taken place at an appointed time. Certain it is, that it is far from producing any embarrassment on the part of the instructors. On the contrary, it is an encouragement to them in their toils; it cheers them to

find that others are interested in their labors, and lightens the heavy burdens that they bear daily.

The number and gradation of the Schools, and a map of statistical matter relating to them, may be seen in a tabular view accompanying this Report. It appears, from a comparison of this table with that of the last year, that the number of Schools has been increased from twenty-seven to thirty-two; and that the salaries of most of the teachers have also been increased. These facts give occasion for some remarks which occur in another part of this Report. The tabular view is perfectly intelligible, and comprehends in a small space various information which, recited in verbal description, would cover several pages.

EXAMINATIONS.

There are four examinations of the Schools during the year. That which takes place near the close of February, is called the Annual Examination; and the others Quarterly Examinations. In speaking of the examinations, the Committee confine themselves in this Report, chiefly to the Annual Examinations of the different schools, with occasional reference only to those at other seasons.

It may be well, before proceeding to describe the appearance of the Schools at their examinations, to state the manner in which they were conducted, since it proved more satisfactory to the Committee than any method which had before been tried.

In consequence of there being one vacancy in the Committee, there remained six members without the Chairman. Two of them examined the Alphabet Schools, two the Primary, and two the Middle. The Grammar Schools were examined in presence of the whole Committee, and to each of the six members was assigned a particular department for examination, and a given portion of time for bringing it to a close. The arrangement was carried out with great exactness. Each examiner confined himself to the allotted time, none of which was lost by delay. Those of the Committee who had been members in preceding years, were fully agreed in the opinion that no previous examination had been conducted in a manner so satisfactory, not only to themselves, but also to the teachers and the taught; and none, they believe, with so much benefit to the schools. Such portions of the reports of the examiners as give the most important general information concerning the condition of the Schools, we have inserted, or given in substance.

ALPHABET SCHOOLS.

There are five schools that rank exclusively under this title. One in the first Ward, and two in each of the other Wards.

Auburn Alphabet School has a fine room, and a large majority of the children are bright and well-bred. The first class acquitted themselves well. In regard to order there is great room for improvement. The teacher, however, is faithful and indefatigable, but has not met with the success that her exertions deserve.

The *Boardman Alphabet* School, which has been under the present teacher two terms, has greatly improved in the outward appearance of the children, in orderly conduct, in a regard for truth, and in progress in learning. It is now in a highly satisfactory condition, and equal to any other of the same grade.

The *Franklin Alphabet* School maintains its former high rank. The teacher has had the charge of it for more than three years, and her school has stood second to no other in the city. The singing is fine, and some little moral lessons affixed to the walls attract attention, and produce a very pleasing effect. The School has been crowded to excess; and the room, low, contracted and unventilated, is unworthy of a teacher so excellent, and children so well trained.

The *North Alphabet* School, in the third Ward, consisting of a hundred children, contains but three children of native Americans. A portion of the Irish children are bright and docile. But their temperament and habits are so diverse from those of the children of our native citizens in general, that it is difficult to bring them under the same discipline in respect to order or attention to their lessons. The devotion of the teacher to their improvement is worthy of all praise and encouragement. It is pleasing to cherish a hope that the offspring of our foreign population in the forming period of life, may be assimilated to those of our native citizens, be trained to a knowledge of our institutions, and become capable of appreciating them.

The *Thorndike Alphabet* School, in the same Ward, has a greater proportion of American children, but a majority of them are children of foreigners. The school is in good order, and well managed.

During the six months preceding the first of March, the whole number of children in the Alphabet Schools, as registered by the teachers, was 625; and at the close of this period there were 489; namely, 88 in the first Ward, 199 in the second, and 202 in the

third. It will be perceived, therefore, that, in a full attendance, the schools must have been too large for a female of ordinary vigilance to keep them in subjection to rules of strict discipline, both in regard to conduct and attention to their lessons.

But the average attendance during the winter term was, as nearly as has been ascertained by the Committee, only 57 per cent; viz.: in the first Ward 52 per cent; in the second, 65; and in the third, 54. A great portion of the absences were caused by sickness; and the attendance in the preceding terms was much more constant.

The tone of moral feeling in all these schools is higher than in former years. The method of instruction has been improved, and greater success has attended the efforts of the teachers than heretofore.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Primary Schools are second in the ascending scale, according to the arrangement which has existed for several years. Of this name there are eleven, four of which, however, from peculiar location, are of a mixed character. These are the North, in the first Ward, the Amory, Dana Hill and Bridge, in the second. They partake somewhat of the character of district schools in country villages, which include a range of study adapted to the ages and attainments of all who are not fitted for Grammar Schools.

As a general result of the examination, the Primary Schools may be pronounced to be in a very good condition. It is believed that they are nowhere surpassed by any equal number of schools of the same grade and under similar circumstances. Still, however, there are in some cases defects that require notice.

In the *Washington Primary*, of the first Ward, there is room for improvement, in regard both to the order of the scholars, and to their interest in their studies. By this remark, however, it is not intended to impute any want of fidelity to the teacher. She manifests a great interest in her vocation, and the statement which was made last year may now be repeated, and verified by still stronger expressions; namely, that her school appears *uniformly* better at the casual, unexpected visits of the Committee, than on examination day.

North Primary, in the same Ward, from its local situation necessarily comprises children who belong to an Alphabet School,

where they are also fitted, by passing through the intermediate gradations, for the Grammar School. It contains 76 scholars. The school is in good order, and well taught.

Harvard Primary was found to be in a highly satisfactory condition. It suffered during the summer and autumn of the year preceding, from its excess of numbers; but it has now gained a place in the first rank. At the examination at the close of the last fall term, only one scholar was absent, and this absence was occasioned by sickness. The school appeared better than at any previous examination.

Franklin Primary, which in the last printed Report was represented as "in a very unsatisfactory condition," is now entitled to the approbation of the Committee. It improved rapidly under a new teacher, until, in the summer term, it was subjected to another change, by her removal to a Grammar School, as an assistant,—a change that might be temporarily disadvantageous, although the successor may be equally well qualified to teach. The school is now in a good condition.

Broadway Primary maintains its high character. It is a large school, requiring two teachers. It always appears well, say the Committee who examined it at the close of the fall term. It was said in the last printed Report, that "the scholars of this school always show that they are perfectly drilled, and further advanced than those in the corresponding schools." The Committee, at the last annual examination of the Primary Schools, say that some others of the same grade have equalled it. While this is no disparagement to the teachers of the Broadway Primary, it is high praise to those who, later at the starting-place, have reached the same goal; since, if they had always continued to follow, they would never have overtaken those first in the race.

Bridge Primary like the North Primary contains children from their entrance into it as an Alphabet School, and others in all stages of progress, until they are fit to enter a Grammar School. It has been well reported of, in general, through the year, and at the annual examination the Committee found it in a better condition than it has ever been in before.

Dana Hill Primary. This is a school established since the last printed Report, namely, in the latter part of June last. It contained at the end of the Summer term, August 4th, 40 scholars; and 37

were present at the Examination. It was reported to be in a good condition. It embraces the objects of an Alphabet and Primary school combined. It has now 52 scholars, and at the Annual Examination it was found to be "in a satisfactory condition."

Amory Primary. This school was established at the same time as the preceeding, and at the end of the Summer term, August 4th, it contained 33 scholars; 30 being present at that time for examination. The Examination was "very satisfactory." The school is composed of alphabet, primary, and middle scholars. At the close of the fall term it was examined again, and received the highest commendations of the Committee for perfect order, and thorough instruction in all the branches taught. Of the Annual Examination the Committee can say that no school for propriety of deportment, for promptness and accuracy in answering the questions of their examiners on the part of the pupils, and for thoroughness of government and instruction on that of the teacher, stands higher than the Amory Primary school. The whole number of pupils was then 46.

Putnam Primary, in the third Ward. The whole number belonging to this school at the time of the Annual Examination was 63, and they were all present; in which respect it was equalled only by *Harvard Primary*, a less numerous school. The examination was satisfactory in most departments; but in reading and spelling the second class was not equal to the other schools of the same grade. In spelling, the first class was excelled only by Amory, and surpassed the average.

Eastern Primary. The first class did not appear so well as those of the other schools of the same grade in reading and punctuation. In other respects the examination was satisfactory. The school has been reported as in a prosperous condition. The first and third classes exceeded the average performances of the schools of the same class in arithmetic.

Otis Primary has passed through much tribulation in respect to teachers. The first class, however, in reading and punctuation, received the mark of perfection at the Annual Examination. In some departments the school was deficient or behind several of the other primary schools. Under its present teacher it is believed that it will be made to compare favorably with other schools of the same class.

The whole number of pupils belonging to the Primary Schools (Bridge School excepted) at the time of the Annual Examination was 538. Present 473,—88 per cent, wanting a small fraction. If the daily attendance were to equal this, the schools would exhibit a much better account than they have exhibited hitherto.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

Of this class there are eight; one in the first Ward, four in the second, and three in the third.

At the Annual Examination of these schools, the first class in each school was examined in all the branches in which they had been instructed; namely, Reading, Spelling, Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic. The second class was examined in Geography, the third in Arithmetic, and the fourth in Reading. The corresponding classes in the different schools were examined as nearly as possible in the same manner. The same lessons were read, the same or similar words were given out to be spelled. The same or similar questions were asked in Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic. The number of failures of each class, in each branch was noted, and a table formed giving the percentage of correct answers in each school.

Otis Middle in the third Ward, and *Dana Hill* in the second, were found in a highly satisfactory state in every respect. They are both beautiful schools. The whole number of the *Otis* was 64, present at examination 55. Whole number of *Dana Hill* 45, present, 43.

Thorndike Middle appeared well, but was more backward than the other schools of the same grade, in consequence of the promotion of the first class at the beginning of the term, to the Grammar School.

Whole number 57, present 54.

North Middle in the same Ward did not appear quite equal to the two before mentioned, in respect to order and attainments. Perhaps this could not be reasonably expected. It is probably a more difficult school, in regard both to government and instruction, consisting of a large portion of children of foreigners, and requires great energy in a teacher for its management. Number present 57.

Harvard Middle in the second Ward passed a very good Examination. It has been well taught and good order has been preserved. In the report of the Fall Examination it is spoken of as uniformly in good order and well taught. Whole number 60. Present 54.

Franklin Middle is entitled to the same favorable notice.

Whole number 53, present 50.

Mason Middle. In the report of the Fall Examination, this school (the most numerous of the Middle Schools) was spoken of as wanting in respect to good order, while, at the same time, the children had made good progress in their studies; had gone over more ground than the other corresponding schools; and had learned thoroughly what they had been over. The order since appears to have improved. Whole number 91. Present 76.

Washington Middle, at the Annual Examination was not found equal to the others, in regard to promptness and accuracy in recitations. It is more numerous than any of the other schools of the same grade, which has no assistant teacher. Whole number of scholars 80. Present 67.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

There are seven Grammar Schools, namely, two in the first Ward, three in the second, and two in the third.

The Annual Examination of them was attended by the whole Committee, the chairman being present at each school. The other six members of the Committee examined all these schools in the same books, and the same parts, with little variation. One branch was allotted exclusively to one member. Reading, Spelling and Defining, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and History, made the complement for the six examiners. The member of the Committee who examined the scholars in the spelling and defining of words, selected the words without any regard to the reading-books used in the schools; and all the examiners selected their places in the books in which they examined the classes without any previous knowledge of the scholars in what parts of the books they should be examined.

Auburn Grammar. Before the establishment of the High School, more branches of study were pursued in the Auburn Grammar School than in the other schools of the same class. At the beginning of the last school year, before the High School was opened in the new building erected for it, of the first class in the Au burn School, twenty in number, some were studying Latin, some French, and others, Algebra and Philosophy. This class, in order to be prepared for examination for admittance to the High School, were obliged to review their previous studies: which they did during the first quarter, and at the examination, at the end of this time they left the Auburn, and were with one exception, admitted to the High School. Four from the next class were admitted near

the close of the second quarter, and three others soon afterwards. Of thirty-three constituting the first and second classes, twenty-six were admitted to the High School, and seven, the remaining number, ceased to attend. The teacher considers this change of things favorable to the school, as it has enabled him to adopt a better system of classification, in consequence of the diminution of the number of studies. The time of the instructor, also, that had been devoted to the more advanced scholars, has been gained for the benefit of those less advanced.

Certain it is, that the school appeared to have been admirably well-instructed; and, in regard both to decorum, and to accuracy in answering the questions of the examiners in the different departments, the Committee are of the opinion that the scholars sustained an examination that has never been surpassed.

The whole number of scholars for the six months including the autumn and winter quarters, was from 72 to 74. The average attendance in the autumn was 90 per cent., wanting a small fraction. For the first two weeks of the winter quarter, the average attendance was 93 per cent. For eight weeks, including these, it was only 83 5-8. The great increase of absences in the six last weeks of this period, was owing to sickness.

Whole number, 68. Present, 66.

North Grammar. This, though not a large school, at no time during the winter term exceeding 50 scholars, is in some respects a difficult one, requiring exertions in the teacher much more than proportionate to its number. It contains scholars of ages varying from ten to twenty-two years, and varying no less in their advancement and past opportunities for instruction, than in their ages. The school, also, contains a larger portion of transient scholars than any other of the Grammar Schools; namely, of "winter scholars," who remain about four months, besides the children of the "floating population." But the master, without an assistant, appears to have overcome these difficulties, great as they must have been, and increased, as they have been, by irregular attendance of the permanent scholars. The Committee, in view of these difficulties, were highly gratified with the examination of the pupils in their studies; and the singing, under the direction of the master of the school, was not surpassed by that in any other Grammar School.

Whole number, 46. Present, 37.

Harvard Grammar. This School consists of a greater nnmber of scholars than any other Grammar School. It was found, in all respects, to be in a good condition. In Reading, the first class excelled any other class of the same standing in the Grammar Schools. It has improved greatly during the year. After having suffered much from excess of numbers, and a want of interest and ambition among the scholars, it has been reduced to a more reasonable number, namely, from 180 to 125. There are now two assistants, instead of three, and the classes can be attended to in their two recitation rooms, without the inconvenience and confusion that existed at the beginning of the past school year and the latter part of the preceding. The High School having been transferred from the Broadway schoolhouse to the new edifice, and a Grammar School established in the former, the Harvard schoolhouse affords sufficient room for its present number.

Whole number, 125. Present, 115.

Broadway Grammar. This School opened in June last, after the room was abandoned by the High School. It commenced under disadvantages. The teacher who was employed by the Committee, was a stranger; and his pupils, though composed of such as belonged to the district around the schoolhouse, had been distributed among different schools, and came together under circumstances which made it difficult to divide them into classes and reduce them to the order and disciplinary rules that reigned in the other Grammar Schools. But it has improved.

Whole number, 65. Present, 56.

Mason Grammar. During a part of the autumn, the master of this school was prevented by illness from performing his official duties, and the whole charge devolved upon the assistant. She showed herself equal to the work; heard every class recite every day; maintained good order, and accomplished all that could be expected from any one person. The school continues, as in times past, to maintain a very respectable standing. The singing was very good, and, like that in the North Grammar School, was conducted by the master of the school.

Whole number, 85. Present, 74.

Putnam Grammar. This school continues to sustain a high character. The reports of its condition through the year correspond to that in which it was found at the Annual Examination.

The scholars are trained, not only to thorough preparation in their lessons, but to remarkable promptness in answering the questions raised upon them. Great exertions have been made by the teacher, and the members of the Committee in the third Ward, to secure the constant and punctual attendance of the scholars, and their exertions have been attended with remarkable success.

Number not tardy or absent during the quarter ending Nov. 24th, 24

Number not tardy or absent, except from illness, 37

Percentage of attendance, 94

During the winter quarter—three weeks out of eight excepted, while the influenza prevailed—the attendance was more than 95 per cent.; an increase over the preceding year of 13 or 14 per cent.

Otis Grammar. In the last printed Report of the School Committee, it was thought that many scholars in this school had been admitted without having attained the requisite qualifications; owing, as it was said, to the crowded condition of the lower schools. If so, it is entitled to great praise; for it stands high in almost every department. In Geography, it is at the summit. Like the Putnam, it is distinguished for the constancy and punctuality of the scholars in their attendance. The percentage of attendance is not less than that of the Putnam Grammar, and is stated by the teacher to be a gain over the preceding year of not less than 20 per cent. Much pains has been taken by the teachers in all the Schools, and by the Committee, to produce similar results; and it is believed, that, with the exception of a few weeks in the winter, when there was much excusable absence, there has been, on the whole, a considerable gain in punctuality and attendance.

It may be well here to notice a change in one of the text books. It was made after mature examination, and a strong conviction of its importance; for the Committee are aware of the dissatisfaction caused by frequent changes. The change here referred to, is the substitution of Chase's Arithmetic for Emerson's. It becomes necessary for all who use Chase's Arithmetic, to begin the science anew. This gives the appearance of less progress than has really been made. But there will soon be a manifest difference, in this respect; and the Committee are confident that this change of school books will prove to be one of the best changes they have ever made.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The "Central High School" was first organized on the 4th of October, 1847, in the building now occupied by the Broadway Grammar School. It contained, at the time of its organization, seventy-four scholars. These scholars came from the second and third Wards. High School instruction in the first Ward was continued in the Auburn Grammar School until the month of June, 1848. During the first two terms, but two teachers (the Principal and a female Assistant) were employed in the management of the High School. The increase of scholars, however, rendered necessary the appointment of a second female assistant, at the commencement of the spring term in 1848.

The building in which the High School is now kept, is situated on Amory street, and was dedicated on the 27th of June, 1848, by appropriate ceremonies, an account of which was published in the Cambridge Chronicle on the 29th. One hundred and eight scholars were admitted to the school by examination. These scholars came from the first, second and third Wards.

At the commencement of the fall term, in September, thirty-one additional scholars were admitted to the school, and a male assistant was appointed. During the month of September, the Master of the school was confined by sickness. His place was occupied for two or three weeks by Mr. E. S. Stearns.

At the commencement of the winter term, two additional scholars were admitted to the school. None have been admitted since. Number of scholars now in the school, one hundred and four.

At the close of the last term, one of the female assistants left the High School, having received an appointment in one of the Boston schools. The number of scholars being less at this time than it has been, her place will not be filled at present.

The school was examined at the close of the winter term, by the High School Committee, in presence of the whole Board, and of as large a number of interested spectators as the school-room could contain. The examination was continued through the day; but on account of the number of classes and the variety of studies, more than half of the exercises which deserved attention were necessarily omitted. The examination was highly satisfactory. The pupils generally, and a few classical scholars in particular, deserved and received great commendation.

The school in its new edifice has been in operation nearly six months, and the Principal has devoted himself, with untiring assiduity, to its interests.

The Committee cannot do justice to Mr. Smith, who has thus fulfilled their highest expectations, by his aid in organizing the school, and by his success in its government and instruction, without adverting to his gratuitous labors in its behalf.

He has commenced, and will have completed, before this Report shall have been seen by the citizens, a course of lectures both in the second and third Wards, the pecuniary proceeds of which are devoted to the increase of the philosophical apparatus of the school. He is thus earning from three to four hundred dollars, for which he receives no other reward than the pleasure of doing good by promoting the interests of education among us. For the use of the school, and in aid of the music, he has furnished a pianoforte at his own expense, and has deposited in a convenient apartment connected with the school-room, a select library of books of reference and of standard works, to be consulted by the more advanced scholars, who are aiming at still higher attainments in literature and science. The department of the female teacher who remains in the school, is in a highly satisfactory condition, and the pupils under the sub-master it is hoped are making progress.

The experiment of sustaining one Central High School, may be pronounced successful. It was feared that the extreme Wards might be too remote from the school. But experience has proved that the pupils from the first and third Wards are quite as regular and punctual in their attendance, as those who live nearest to the school.

In fine, the Committee have reason to congratulate their fellow-citizens on the success of this school, believing that it is in a fair way to eminence, and will soon become one of the chief ornaments of our city.

The examination for admission to the High School at its organization, was conducted chiefly by printed questions, and with the strictest impartiality on the part of the Committee. Admissions will take place in future from the Grammar Schools, only in August.

In closing these remarks on the Schools, the Committee are reminded of the valuable services of the Building Committee who were appointed to superintend the work of the High School-house;

and no less so of the same services performed by the Building Committees of the schoolhouse on Centre street, in the same Ward, and the schoolhouse on Otis and South Fourth street, in the third Ward. To their constant inspection and exercise of good taste and judgment, together with the fidelity of the builders, the city is much indebted for the beauty and completeness of the buildings, without and within, and for the convenient arrangement of the rooms.

The Committee cannot forbear to add a few words concerning the deportment of the children and youth in their several schoolrooms at the Annual Examinations. Their respectful attention to their teachers, whose every look, or signal, or word of caution was sufficient to correct any tendency to levity, and to produce gentleness in every movement that might break the silence requisite for hearing the performances of the classes under examination, was very marked.

The attention which they gave to the addresses of the Committee, comprising remarks upon their studies, upon their appearance on examination and their behavior in the schoolroom; together with exhortations pertaining to their duties as pupils, to their conduct at home and abroad, to their moral feelings and practices, and to their religious obligations as children of God and heirs of immortality, left a very favorable impression concerning their disposition and habits. The Committee could not fail to infer from such indications, that their teachers, both by precept and example, while they were aiming to advance their pupils in human knowledge, which of itself is an aliment of virtue, regarded as well the hearts as the understanding of their scholars, and that their pupils were not strangers to such counsels and exhortations and warnings as the Committee felt it their duty to utter.

In regard to the instruction given in the schools, the Committee have to add instruction in Singing. This is attended to in all the schools; and with few exceptions, instruction is given by a professional teacher. In his report concerning the attention of the schools to singing, the teacher says that "in those schools where the best discipline exists, the singing is best." The schools in which the instructors take no pains to encourage the singing by practice, when the teacher of music is not present, lose much of the benefit of his instructions. The tunes are thoroughly taught by him, and though the learning of them may be to some extent a task, the after practice is a pleasing and improving recreation.

All the school teachers who speak of the singing in their schools, regard it as productive of a favorable influence on the dispositions and conduct of their pupils and thus indirectly on their attention to their studies. The Committee have uniformly considered it as an instrument of great good, and a preparation for higher attainments, in an art which in its various uses is a source of innocent merriment, a soother of anxious care, a solace in affliction, and an aid to devotion. Those who do not learn to sing early, will seldom find a convenient season to begin.

The following is a copy of the return prepared by the Secretary of the School Committee, according to the requirements of the laws of the State; containing answers to all the questions proposed by the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Amount appropriated by the City Council for instruction,		$17,000 00
Amount actually expended,		$16,996 42
Cost of fuel for all the public schools,		$1,253 11
Number of persons in the city between 4 and 16 years of age,		3,320
Number of children in the public schools over 16 years of age,		87
Number of children belonging to the public schools—summer term,		3,017
Number of children belonging to the public schools—winter term,		2,828
Average attendance—summer term,		1,919
" " winter term,		1,947
Number of public schools,		32
Number of teachers in the public schools,		45
Where educated?	In common schools,	7
	In private schools,	5
	In high schools,	6
	In academies,	19
	In normal schools,	5
	In colleges,	2
	In Prussian University,	1
How many months have the public school teachers been engaged in teaching,		2,690
How many months have the public school teachers been engaged in their present situations?		1,006

Number of private schools and academies in Cambridge,	13
Amount paid for instruction in private schools, &c.,	$5,078 33
Number of children in private schools in the city,	300

TEACHERS.

All the schools except the Grammar Schools and the High School, are taught exclusively by females. In five of the Grammar Schools, also, and in the High School, female assistants are employed. The late Secretary of the Board of Education, in his last Report, shows, in a table comprising the relative number of male and female teachers in Massachusetts, from 1837–8 to 1847–8, a remarkable comparative increase of the latter. In the first of this series of years, 1837, the male teachers were 2,370, and the females 3,591, the latter being three-fifths of the whole number, wanting a small fraction. But in 1847–8, while the male teachers had increased only to 2,424, the female teachers had risen to 5,510, and had thus become nearly seven-tenths of the whole number. The increase of male teachers, in this period of eleven years, was 54; and of female teachers, 1,919. "What other inference," asks the Secretary, "can be drawn from the great excess in the number of female over male teachers, in Massachusetts, unprecedented and unapproached as it is anywhere else, than that the young women of this State are better educated, as a class, than those of any other part of the world?"

In our High School and Grammar Schools we have nine male teachers, and in all the schools, these included, thirty-four female teachers. The female teachers, therefore, constitute nearly four-fifths of the persons engaged in teaching our Common Schools, if we except the teacher of music, whose instructions are extended to all, and belong to a department not generally included in Common School instruction. Certainly we ought to feel that we live in a favored time and place, when we can procure the best instruction for our children from thirty-four teachers, at so cheap a rate as we do; conveyed to them as it is, in such a pleasing manner; so happy too, as it cannot fail to be, in its influence on the habits, manners, and morals of the pupils, when imparted so kindly, and accompanied with such constant, serious and tender admonitions, as their frailties and want of consideration must often require.

A stranger unacquainted with our school system would be per-

plexed in visiting the different schools, to account for the similarity of discipline, in respect both to government, and modes of instruction, practiced by the different teachers. He would suppose that there was among them a spontaneous sympathy with each other, and, in common, an intuitive judgment of the right method of reaching the hearts of their pupils. But it can all be accounted for without resort to intuition, to peculiar instinct, to magic or to miracles. The teachers have their periodical meetings, when they confer together on the best methods of gaining, and securing the affections of their pupils, of stimulating their appetite for knowledge, of encouraging them in their tasks, and, when these are accomplished, of rewarding them, not with a laurel crown, but by adding the smile of approbation to their happy consciousness of duty perform ed.

Reports of Teachers. Previous to the Annual Examination of the past year the Committee requested the teachers to report to them the condition of their respective schools, and the request was cheerfully complied with. Their reports manifest a deep interest, on the part of the teachers, in their schools; showing what they have endeavored to accomplish, and how far they have been cheered by success, or depressed by disappointment. The reports contain, besides the current history of the schools for the school-year, then about to close, many excellent thoughts and important suggestions relating to the permanent well-being of the schools. Some of the teachers speak in tones of discouragement and almost of despondency concerning the inconstancy of the attendance of their scholars. One of them says, in his report:—"There is no one obstacle with which teachers have to contend, that can be compared with irregularity of attendance. There is nothing that makes me so sick at heart and so much like giving up in despair, as going to my school and finding there but a small number of my pupils."

Further, he speaks of the means he has used to produce a thorough reform in this matter. "I have endeavored to impress upon my pupils and through them on their parents, the importance of punctuality. I have offered every quarter, for about three years, a small present to those scholars who would go through the quarter without an absent or tardy mark. I have formerly made a personal appeal to the parents in print, in connection with their children's quarterly reports. More than this, I have visited and conversed with the parents and guardians of every scholar in my school, and en-

deavored to press home upon them the duty under consideration."

Doubtless these vigorous endeavors have produced some effect; but they have not been crowned with the success that such perseverance deserves.

All the teachers make similar complaints. They have done what they could, to exact the lessons that have been omitted by absence, and there is reason to hope that a continuance of this practice will tend to lessen the amount of absence.

Salaries of Teachers. An addition of fifty dollars a quarter was made to the salaries of five of the Grammar masters for the last two quarters of the past year; and a small addition was made to most of the female teachers for these quarters. This is thought, by some of the citizens, to be a more liberal increase—if any increase were expedient—than was necessary to retain or procure competent teachers. But the Committee had reason to believe that they should lose some of their best teachers if they failed to make such an addition. They found that the neighboring cities and large towns were paying one thousand dollars a year to their best Grammar masters. They feared that, if we should be deprived of the most approved teachers, the schools would degenerate; and they concluded that among several masters or female teachers respectively of the same grade of schools who were all competent and successful insrtuctors, it would be invidious to make a distinction in their compensation.

The Committee think that the conclusion at which they arrived in this matter has been verified; and that if additional compensation had not been made to the teachers we should have lost some of our best Grammar masters; that we should have been deprived also of the services of several of the most approved female teachers or have failed to fill the vacancies with those most competent to perform the duties.

The School Committee in asking for an appropriation for instruction at the beginning of the past year, estimated the necessary amount on the proposed increase of salaries for the last two quarters, and they have kept within the original appropriation. It should be considered, in comparing the expenditure of the past year with the preceding, that the Schools have been increased in number, by the addition of one Grammar School, and four schools of a lower grade, and also that the High School had been in operation but two quarters in the preceding year. It is believed by the Committee, most of whom have been members for several years, that the Schools

of the City are in a better condition than they ever were before.

Emulation in the Schools. The incentives to exertion in their studies among the children and youth of the Schools are not increased by any direct rewards. The desire of promotion from a lower to a higher school, and now through the several gradations to the *High School*, must operate on the more considerate scholars more and more as they advance in knowledge. But the chief reliance for exciting emulation is on the daily discipline of the school; on the pleasure which the pupil derives from the approbation of the teacher; on the signals allowed to be given by those who can answer questions which one of their fellows has failed to answer; and, in some of the schools, on the cards which indicate their attendance, their behavior, and their good or ill performance of their lessons from week to week. These are sent to their parents or guardians, whose signatures are annexed to them before they are returned to the teacher, in order to prove that they have been seen. But apart from all contrivances to excite it, emulation belongs of necessity to the social state; and to talk against the desire to excel, to condemn all comparison of one with another, and to maintain that the only true excellence consists in a disinterested love of a pursuit, the world being quite shut out, is an inversion of nature, and like a return from a social to an ascetic condition.

The excellence at which one aims must always have some known standard, from which, it may be, we can conceive and aim at something higher. But the desire of excellence belongs to us as much as any passion or desire that opens and expands with the growth of the mind. It is always at work. We see it in childhood, youth, and manhood, as displayed in the competitions and rivalries belonging to their respective stages in life's progress. And why should it be, that while young men, who are entering on the active duties of life, and those in the midst of its busy employments, are reaping one after another the fruits of their talents and industry, those in a state of pupilage should be denied the only appropriate rewards of their successful exertions?

There is at times a strange caprice and an overweening fastidiousness about excitements to youthful exertion and improvement; as if every child, if left to himself, would find out just what he was made for in this world, with as much certainty and fidelity to nature as the tree or the plant acquires its shape and size. But there has been less advancement or discovery in this matter than some suppose.

One of the most learned of the ancient rhetoricians, who had very enlarged views of human nature, of its capabilities, of the acuteness and docility of youth, thought that, though care should be taken not to press the young too heavily with tasks, lest they should come to have an incurable hatred of studies which they could not yet love, they should sometimes be praised, and allowed to rejoice a little in their acquirements, and to think that they outstrip those who are engaged in the same race; and should be allured by those rewards which are appropriate to their years. "Give me," he says, "the youth who is excited by praise, gladdened by success, and mortified by defeat; he will be stung by reproof, and roused by honors; he will never be the victim of sloth."

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The legal requirements and the corresponding duties of the teachers of Public Schools, in regard to moral and religious instruction, were spoken of largely in the last Annual Report. The legal requirements are very comprehensive in regard to the subjects of such instruction, embracing the whole circle of human duties, relating to God and man; the personal virtues, and those which have their central point in patriotism and in philanthropy, pertaining to our free civil institutions, and our eleemosynary and benevolent establishments. But while the duty enjoined is so comprehensive, the manner of its performance is left in all that vagueness which is neccessary for the exercise of private judgment in every single instructor. The same duty, in all its branches, is required of the President, Professors and Tutors of the University at Cambridge, and of the several colleges, and of all Preceptors and Teachers of Academies, and all other instructors of youth. The duties prescribed constitute a wide text, sufficient for an annual course of lectures occupying a considerable portion of every day. Whether a text-book could be written comprising summary views on all these matters, which could be used advantageously in Schools, is worthy of consideration.

It may not be improper here to copy the remarks on this subject of an experienced and highly successful teacher in one of our Grammar Schools, who says, with a just confidence in himself, qualified with becoming modesty, "I hope that I have not proved myself so unfit for my office, as to have been teaching for nearly ten years, surrounded by the best schools in the country, without learning some of their excellencies and imparting a few to my own."

"No teacher," he says, "can be considered fit for his office, who denies the importance, or neglects the duty of imparting moral instruction. Its great importance has led many to believe that a special amount of time should be daily devoted to it; and that at the appointed hour a lesson should be given as would be given in any of the prescribed studies. From this opinion I must dissent. I know it is not the way in which I can accomplish the most good. In giving instruction in Grammar, Geography, &c., I expect to say many things that will fall upon inattentive ears, and be immediately forgotten. But when I stand before my pupils and endeavor to impress upon their minds the duties which they owe to their Maker, to their parents, to society and to themselves; the sinfulness of lying, profanity, and intemperance; of obedience to their parents and teachers, respect to their superiors and elders, and kindness and benevolence to all; *then* I am not willing that a single word should fall without making an impression upon every one, that shall not soon be forgotten. Can this be done? Not at all times. But there are times when every teacher of moderate ability can so enchain the attention of his pupils that they will drink in every word that falls from his lips. And I never intend, or allow myself to address my scholars on any such subject unless I am able to fix their attention. If I have misapprehended their feelings or my own, I draw my remarks to a close as soon as possible.

"I do not mean that no moral instruction should be given except under these circumstances. The teacher himself should be a living lesson, and every word, deed, and look should have a moral tendency. I do mean that no regular lesson should be given, no set speech be made, unless the parties are in such a state that what is said by the teacher shall make a lasting impression on his pupils."

It is impossible to prescribe a rule for all teachers in these things, varying as they must in temperament, in modes of thinking, in facility of communicating their thoughts, and in quickness to seize opportunities. But, judging from the general appearance of the Schools, the Committee have no reason to believe that the essential part of duty to which they have here adverted, is wholly neglected.

SIDNEY WILLARD, *Chairman, ex-officio.*

JOHN A. ALBRO,
GEORGE LIVERMORE,
WM. A. STEARNS,
W. W. WELLINGTON,
MOSES CLARKE,
} *School Committee.*